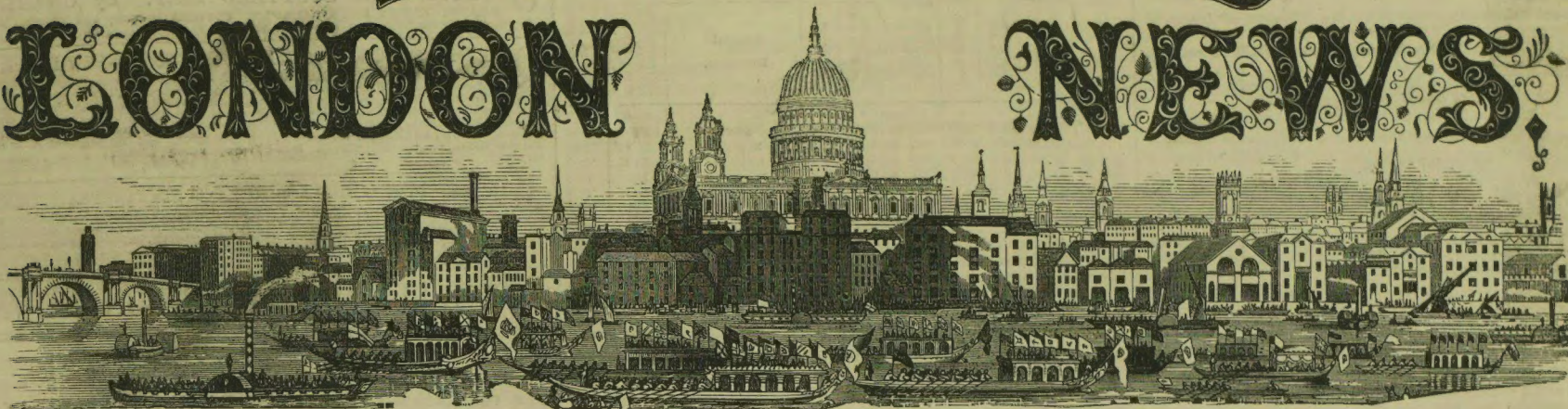


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1977.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR: WATERING HORSES UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult. (Trinity Sunday), at Sullington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Henry Palmer, of a daughter.
On the 23rd ult., at Aachen, Mrs. T. O. U. Lees, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at 105, Harley-street, W., the Countess of Gosford, of a son and heir.
On the 27th ult., at Manor House Heath, Wakefield, the wife of Edward A. Mackie, Esq., of a son.
On the 26th ult., at 3, Great Stanhope-street, the Countess of Jersey, of a daughter.
On March 25, at Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of John Carruthers, C.E., Colonial Engineer in Chief, of a son.
On the 18th ult., at Hughenden House, Chiswick, the wife of G. W. Septimus Piesse, Ph.D., F.C.S., of a son.
On the 21st ult., at Mertown House, Lady Polwarth, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at 14, Ennismore-gardens, Lady Macpherson Grant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th ult., at the Chapel of the Imperial Academy, and subsequently at the English Church, St. Petersburg, P. J. Stanhope, brother of Earl Stanhope, to Alexandra, widow of Count M. Tolstoy, of St. Petersburg.
On the 24th ult., at Chobham, Christopher Haggard, M.A., Rector of F. Leigh, Devon, to Emily Sarah, second daughter of the late Edward Bacon, Esq., of East-hill, Wandsworth.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Horton, Northamptonshire, Mary Catherine, the beloved wife of the Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., aged 77.
On the 23rd ult., at 88, Elgin-road, Notting-hill, General Sir Watkin Lewis Griffiths Williams, Bart., H.E.I.C., aged 77 years, deeply regretted.
On the 28th ult., at his residence, Brookfield House, Stockport, aged 64, Alderman Charles Marsland, only surviving son of the late Major Marsland, of Henbury, Cheshire.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

First Sunday after Trinity.
Prince George of Wales born, 1865.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. Povah, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Wickham, Master of Wellington College.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 3 p.m., the Dean, Dr. Stanley, for the restoration of St. Margaret's Church; 7 p.m., the Archbishop of York.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.
Favoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Arthur Brook, Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Perowne; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

Moon's Last Quarter, 5.11 a.m.
Eton Celebration of the "Fourth of June."
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. C. K. Salaman on English as a Language for Music).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Ralph H. Tweddell on Direct-Acting Hydraulic Machinery).
United Law Clerks' Society, annual dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.
Victoria Institute, anniversary, at Society of Arts (address by Mr. J. E. Howard), 8 p.m.
Bath and West of England Agricultural Show, Bath (four days).
Coventry—Revived Pageant of "Lady Godiva."
Harwich Yacht Club Regatta (two days). Athletic Sports: Sheffield.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

Accession of George I., King of Greece, 1863.
Byron Exhibition, Albert Hall, opened.
Asiatic Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Davy's Chemical Philosophy).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (papers by the late Dr. Bowerbank on New Sponges from the Philippine Islands and New Guinea; by Mr. E. L. Layard, and by Mr. Arthur G. Butler).
Christian Instruction Society, Memorial Hall, 7 p.m.
Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen on the Chronology of the recently discovered Bankers or Egibi Tablets; papers by Mr. W. H. Fox Talbot and Rev. Wm. Haughton).
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m.
London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

Agricultural Society, noon.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. Dessaulx on the Thermo-dynamic Origin of the Brownian Motion).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Licensed Victuallers' School, anniversary festival at the Alexandra Palace.
Temple Yacht Club Match.
King's College, London, athletic sports, Stamford Bridge.
London Hospital, general court, 1 p.m.
Royal General Theatrical Fund, thirty-second annual festival, Freemasons' Tavern (the Duke of Beaufort in the chair).
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagehot, third public dinner (the Marquis of Hertford in the chair).
Westminster Training School for Nurses, grand concert by Madame Christine Nilsson, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
National Society for Educating the Poor, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of York in the chair).
St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, annual dinner, Great Western Hotel.
Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Dunmore in the chair).
Royal Academy of Music Concert (for restoration of Handel's organ at Little Stanmore).
The Queen's State Concert.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

Meeting of Charity Schools, St. Paul's Cathedral, noon; sermon by the Bishop of Manchester (doors open at 10 a.m., close at noon).
Levee by the Prince of Wales, St. James's Palace, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. Dannreuther on Liszt, with music).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, morning meeting.
Royal Society (election of Fellows), 4 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Y. W. Thomas on the Gases Inclosed in Lignite; Dr. Wright on Nacretine, &c.; Mr. C. H. Piesse and Dr. Wright on Otto of Limes).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Maxwell Masters on the Morphology of Primroses; papers by Mr. C. W. Peach, Mr. Marcus M. Hartog, and Dr. W. C. McIntosh).
Society of Antiquaries (election of Fellows), 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Flower on Sloths and Ant-Eaters).
Fifteenth Annual Sailing-Barge Match—Erith to the Nore.
Thames Yacht Club Match. Royal Toxophilite Society—Extra Target.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. John Scott Russell on the Development of our Modern War Fleet).
National Orphan Home, Ham-common, Representation of Part of "Pilgrim's Progress, Grosvenor House, 4.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Putrefactive and Infective Organisms from a Physical Point of View, 9 p.m.).
Open Air Mission Society, Regent's Park College, 6.30 p.m., (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Hiram Corson on Shakespeare's Verisification).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. D. Crace on the Study of Nature applied to Coloured Decoration).
Royal Thames Yacht Club matches (two days).
Junior Thames Yacht Club matches (two days).

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. T. Newton on the Recent Discoveries at Mycenae; close of the season).
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
London Church Choir Association, Westminster Abbey: festival service (360 voices), 4 p.m.; sermon by the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
Athletic Sports: South Norwood Athletic Club, St. George's Hospital, Little-bridge; Grosvenor School, Twickenham; Christ's Hospital, Burne-hill.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.					
May	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
23	30.152	45.0	33.9	68	10	50.8	41.2	NNE.	329	0.000		
24	30.177	46.7	39.3	77	9	52.6	42.7	N. NNE.	202	.000		
25	30.150	50.9	39.9	68	6	62.3	38.5	NNE. N.	102	.000		
26	30.092	54.8	42.0	66	6	63.6	48.6	W. SSW.	134	.000		
27	29.703	53.6	45.0	69	6	62.0	43.2	SSW. SW. S.	403	.210		
28	29.257	51.8	46.4	75	6	59.0	50.8	SSW. SW.	581	.005		
29	29.514	52.5	42.1	70	6	60.0	45.7	SW.	370	0.010		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.190 30.181 30.199 30.141 29.835 29.226 29.341
Temperature of Air .. 45.9 46.9 53.4 68.3 57.4 58.0 65.0
Temperature of Evaporation .. 41.4 43.6 48.5 51.6 50.3 52.3 48.7
Direction of Wind .. NNE. NNE. NNE. W. SW. SW. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 22	6 45	7 10	7 35	8 0	8 25	8 50

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.
The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.		ABROAD.	
Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia, via Brindisi	2d	Holland	2d
Australia, via Southampton	2d	India, via Brindisi	4d
Austria	2d	India, via Southampton	2d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, via Brindisi	4d	Russia	2d
China, via Southampton	2d	Spain	2d
Constantinople	2d	Sweden	2d
Denmark	2d	Switzerland	2d
France	2d	United States	2d
Germany	2d	West Indies	2d

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.
The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "BATTLE OF ASACALON," each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

DORÉ'S NEW GREAT WORK, THE BRAZEN SERPENT, 30 ft. by 19 ft., is NOW ADDED to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—All Days are One Shilling
Days, unless specially advertised to the contrary.
MONDAY and Every Day.—Lionel Lincoln—Dugros the Novel—Prunier the Quaker—Weiden's Great Circus, twice daily.
MONDAY.—Great Trotting Meeting of London Trotting Club, and Sale of Canadian and English Trotting Horses.
TUESDAY.—MOHAWK MINSTRELS, at Four.
WEDNESDAY.—Annual Festival of Licensed Victuallers' School—Opera "Lucia"—Mrs. Edith Wynne, W. G. Perrin, &c.
THURSDAY.—MOHAWK MINSTRELS, at Four.
FRIDAY.—Military Band in the Grove, &c.
SATURDAY.—FIRST SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT—Miss Blanche Cole Mr. Edward Lloyd, &c.
Admission each day, One Shilling; or by the new 10s. 6d. Season Tickets, which admit every day until May 31 next year.
Children's daily admission, half price.
NOTE.—No one should miss seeing The Grove, in the Alexandra Park, open daily. Stately avenues, undulating lawns, mossy beds, curious spreading trees, the monarch chestnut, Dr. Johnson's walk, the carolling of birds, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—TROTTLING MEETING and Sale of Trotting Horses on MONDAY.
ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GREAT HORSE SHOW.
21000 Prizes. JUNE 19 to 24. Special Jumping Prizes. Great Exhibition of Carriages during the Horse Show. Admission Daily, One Shilling. Special Entertainments in the Palace Every Day during the Show.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.
The Show Opens THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 2. Hunters Judged and Ponies leaped. Admission, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s.
Monday, June 4.—Harness Horses Judged and Parade of commended Horses.
Tuesday, 5; Wednesday, 6; Thursday, 7; Friday, 8.
For programme, see daily Advertisements. Doors open Ten o'clock.
Reserved Seats in the Balcony to view Parades and Leaping, 10s. and 5s., may be engaged from a numbered Plan at the Office, Bedford-street, Liverpool-road, N. Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.
By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager, Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE and BURGESS Easter Burlesque on THE MARVELOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.
"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Girards,' Messrs. T. Sally, Albert Moynihan, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
In pursuance of the policy long since instituted by the Directors of this Company to preserve the character of the entertainment with which their names are now so intimately associated, they have just introduced
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST DELIGHTFUL FEATURE IN THE SECOND PART OF THEIR PROGRAMME,
in the form of an
OPERATIC MELANGE,
the whole of the music of which is new and strictly original, having been composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by that highly-gifted and rapidly-rising Composer,
MR. JOHN HOBSON.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a Drama arranged by Mr. Charles Reade, from "Le Courrier de Lyon," entitled THE LYONS MAIL, in which Mr. HENRY IRVING will sustain the dual characters of Lesurques and Dubosc; Messrs. Meade, Brooke, Archer, Lyons, Tyars, Huntley, &c.; Misses Virginia Frances, Lydia Howard, and Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven; Music by R. Stoepel. At 7.30, a Farce.

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.—RIVIERE'S. PROMENADE CONCERTS. Change of Programme Every Evening. First Vocalists and Instrumentalists of the day. Grand Orchestra, the best in London. Conductor, M. Riviere; Assistant Conductor, Mr. Alfred Cellier. Luxurious Lounge and Smoking-Saloon. New and Commodious Supper-Rooms are now open. Magnificent Decorations. Admission, Grand Promenade (including use of Amphitheatre, Smoking-Saloon, and Supper-Rooms), 1s.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Balcony Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. to 2 guineas. Box-Office open daily, Eleven to Five. Commence at Eight.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
TWO FOSTER BROTHERS (last week); EDWIN AND ANGELINA; and "No. 20," by F. O. Burnand. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

The celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday in Virginia, United States, on May 24, and the arrival at Liverpool of ex-President Grant on Monday last, are facts which melt into the same genial topic, and ask to be dealt with in the same column and in the same sympathetic spirit. They are both interesting, on this as on the other side of the Atlantic; both are calculated to excite a warm sentiment of confraternity; both tend to draw together more closely the ties of friendship which happily subsist between the people of the United Kingdom and those of the United States. It is pleasant in these days of war and retro-action on the Continent to be able to turn from scenes of violence and self-will, moral, political, and physical, to which public attention has been almost uninterruptedly called for several weeks past, to look, through the medium of the facts to which we have adverted, upon a page of cheerier meaning and brighter promise in the world's history. We have no desire to overstate those facts, or the influence they may possibly exert upon the two English-speaking peoples. We are content to take them as they stand—significant types of national amity, at a moment when Continental affairs are shrouded in gloom. We are thankful to Americans, whether native-born or adopted, who have paid a tribute of affectionate esteem to our beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria; and we cordially welcome the Ex-President of the United States, whose policy has done so much during his double term of office to evince neighbourly regard to this country, to which he is now paying a visit.

Although, doubtless, there is a wide difference between the political constitutions of the two countries, that difference has far more respect to forms than to essential principles. The government of the people by the will of the people lies at the basis of both. The machinery constructed for the purpose of giving effect to the national will is in each case varied by the circumstances under which it is brought to bear. Here we have an hereditary Monarch, surrounded by popular institutions. There they have an elected Chief Magistrate, whose term of office is limited, but whose official power is during that term far more extensive. But the vast majority of the people of both countries not merely acquiesce in, but really prefer the constitution under which they were born; and we cannot but observe that, in substantial matters, they grow up with much the same contour of character and customs. In manner, it may be, there is considerable diversity between the one and the other. In almost all the great essentials of social life they are nearly at one. The younger branch of what is called the "Anglo-Saxon family" differs from the elder only as youth differs from maturity of age. Each may boast of its special advantages; each is open, in some respects, to adverse criticism; but each is beginning to make due allowance for these variations and to throw off the prejudice which aforesaid interrupted the flow of sympathy between them. We do not say that there will be no disturbance in future of the kindly feeling which at present links the American Republic with the United Kingdom. But it is certain that any rupture of friendly relations between the two would have to surmount a moral barrier of incredible strength on both sides of the ocean.

The virtues of her Majesty the Queen command the reverential regard of all parties in America. They admire her thoroughly womanly qualities. They can fully appreciate the unvarying respect which she pays to Constitutional law. They have not, it is true, all the reasons which we have to be grateful for the moral influence of her example upon their nation. Their personal sympathies must necessarily be somewhat less susceptible in regard to the incidents of palace life than are those of our own people. But, as "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," so the purity of the Queen's Court, the simplicity of her bearing, the manner in which she has conducted herself in all domestic relations, her indefatigable attention to the duties of her political office, her wisdom, now enriched by a long experience, in presiding over the public affairs of this kingdom, and her thorough acceptance of the principles of civil and religious liberty within the limits prescribed to her by the Constitution, are neither unknown in the United States nor unappreciated by the vast number of families proud of their English or Scotch descent. They are well able and quite willing to

cultivate a lively sympathy with what, although it does not touch their personal interests, tends, to a certain extent, to shed a lustre on humanity. They can respect it for its own sake; they can even love it; and the celebration at Petersburg, on May 24, was but a spontaneous and affectionate recognition of virtues which it is not necessary to profit by in order to admire.

The arrival of ex-President Grant in this country invites us to respond to the kind feelings displayed by our American cousins. We need not go into the particulars of his history, whether as a military or a political chief. That is not our business; and the Citizens of America are alone entitled to give a verdict in such matters. That he has retained his hold upon their esteem (as was abundantly testified by the manner in which they sped him on his excursion) is enough for us. But, beyond this, we cannot but recall to mind the friendliness which he usually showed himself forward to display towards Great Britain. So far as we are concerned, his policy has been one of peace. At any rate, under his term of Presidency a conciliatory spirit has expanded into no little strength. We see in him the representative of a great people whose institutions embody objects akin to our own. We are flattered by his selection of these isles as the first scene of his recreation after having laid aside the heavy responsibilities of his office. No doubt, he will see much here that will deeply interest him, foremost of which things will be the hearty welcome which all classes will accord to him.

THE COURT.

The Queen attained her fifty-eighth year on Thursday week. The auspicious morning was celebrated at Balmoral by the Crathie choir singing in the corridor various national ballads, after which the members of the choir breakfasted at the castle. The usual birthday presents of tea, sugar, and articles of clothing were distributed to the cottagers and poor people on the Royal estates. At Windsor the usual loyal demonstrations were made. At Gibraltar his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala invited the whole of the soldiers' children above the age of six to tea in the Alameda: 750 were present. The official celebration of the birthday takes place to-day (Saturday).

Yesterday week was the thirty-first anniversary of the birthday of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain). The day was celebrated with due honours. The Queen continues to receive most favourable accounts of her Royal Highness's recovery.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., arrived on Saturday last as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. The Very Rev. Principal Caird also arrived at the castle.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Very Rev. Dr. Caird, Principal of the University of Glasgow, officiated. Dr. Caird dined with her Majesty.

Prince Leopold left the castle on Monday for London, Oxford, and Boyton.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, has made various excursions on Deeside, driving by Clachinturn, Abergeldie, Birkhall, and Ballater. The Rev. Archibald A. Campbell has dined with her Majesty, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach generally dines with the Royal family.

The Queen has appointed Field Marshal the Prince of Wales to be an extra member of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and has reappointed the Duke of Cambridge to be Grand Master and First Knight Grand Cross of the said order. About fifty other appointments to the order have also been made.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Coventry to be Captain of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in the room of the Earl of Shrewsbury, deceased.

Her Majesty has appointed the Rev. Henry Montague Butler, D.D., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty; and the Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, M.A., Vicar of Kensington, Middlesex, to be one of her Honorary Chaplains.

The first state concert of the season will take place at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next. The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Thursday next.

The Queen has presented Herr Rubinstein with a magnificent pair of china vases for the eminent musician's villa at Peterhof, St. Petersburg.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, yesterday week, and remained to luncheon. His Royal Highness dined with Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild at their residence in Piccadilly. On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by his daughters Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, was present at the military concert at the Royal Albert Hall, given in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. His Royal Highness dined at the Orleans Club, Twickenham, on Monday. Dinner was laid for twenty of the Prince's party and about eighty visitors. A ball followed. Prince Christian arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday on a visit to the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton, at their residence in Grosvenor-square. The Prince and Princess Christian have attended the races at Epsom this week. The Prince has been elected a member of the Orleans Club, Twickenham.

The Princess of Wales left Athens on Tuesday on her return to England. The King and Queen of the Hellenes accompanied her in the Royal yacht as far as Corinth, whence the Princess embarked in the Osborne for Brindisi. Her Royal Highness is in good health. The Prince has signified his intention of being present at the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, and he will be accompanied by the Princess.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, arrived at the Duke's Palace, Coburg, on Saturday last from visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel, presided at the annual regimental dinner of the Royal Artillery, at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week; and on Thursday, as Colonel, he presided at a dinner at the same rooms given by the members of the 1st or Grenadier Guards' Club to celebrate the 217th anniversary of the formation of this distinguished regiment.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke and Princess Mary and Princes Adolphus and Francis of Teck, formally opened the flower-show given last week by the Orleans

Club, Twickenham. The Duchess dined with Dowager Lady Henniker on Tuesday at her house in Grafton-street.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Harcourt has returned to Albert-gate House from Paris.

General Grant, with Mrs. and Miss Grant, has arrived in town, and is the guest of the American Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Randolph Farquhar, second son of Sir Walter Rockliff and Lady Mary Farquhar, with Miss Kathleen Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., M.P., and the Hon. Lady Bateson, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Owing to the Hon. Lady Bateson's recent serious accident the wedding was quite private. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended to the altar by Miss Sybil Ker and Miss Winifred Ker, nieces of the bride; Miss Blanche Farquhar, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Katherine Farquhar, niece of the bridegroom; Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, Miss Parsons, Miss Selina Wingfield, and Miss Bateson de Yarburgh. The bride's princess dress was of white brocade, trimmed with white satin and Brussels lace; a veil of the same fabric, over a wreath of orange-blossoms, was fastened to the hair by five diamond stars, the gift of her father. Her other jewels were diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids wore princess dresses of white brocade and mob caps. Each lady wore a gold locket, set with pearls, the joint gift of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. Alpin McGregor acted as best man. The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lord Dynevor. At one o'clock the newly-married couple left Grosvenor-place for Polesden Lacey, Sir Walter Farquhar's seat, near Dorking, where they purpose spending the honeymoon. The wedding presents numbered about 300.

Marriages are arranged to take place between the Hon. Henry Fitzwilliam, second son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lady Mary Butler, sister of the Marquis of Ormonde; and between the Hon. Eustace Vesey (9th Lancers) and the Hon. Constance Lawley, third daughter of Lord and Lady Wenlock.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Little Chart, Kent, was reopened last Saturday, after extensive restoration.

St. Mary's Church, Tadcaster, was reopened on Tuesday by the Archbishop of York. The church has been restored at a cost of about £8000.

The Bishop of Lichfield has written in censure of some clergymen who, on invitation of the trustees, attended a dedicatory service at a new Wesleyan chapel at Walsall.

The Rev. Gilbert Innes Wallas, late Vicar of Barnstable, has been presented with a purse of 175 sovereigns, besides his portrait for Mrs. Wallas, as announced last week.

The Bishop of Chichester visited Lewes on Monday, and performed the ceremony of inducting two new Rectors—the Rev. E. Cross to St. Michael's, and the Rev. C. Calvert to St. Thomas à Becket's, Cliffe.

Speaking at Mansfield on Tuesday, Mr. Morley, M.P., said he had not a word to utter in antagonism to the Established Church. He knew many earnest workers in connection with that Church, but was prepared to say that they were most powerful when most free from the influence of the State.

The first public meeting of the Church League for the Separation of Church and State was held on Tuesday evening at the St. Alban's Schools, Holborn, under the presidency of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. Resolutions in conformity with the objects of the League were adopted.

Lord Shaftesbury laid the foundation-stone of the tower of Holy Trinity Church on Thursday week. In his address the noble Earl said he remembered the time when there were only eight or nine houses in Bournemouth, when he and the inhabitants had to attend worship at Christchurch or Poole.

The fourteenth annual festival of the Doncaster and South Yorkshire Church Choral Union took place in Doncaster parish church on Thursday week. Altogether twenty-five choirs were present, numbering 580 voices. There were two services, the preachers being the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and the Dean of Manchester.

After restoration works, costing nearly £7000, Haddenham church, near Ely, was reopened on Monday by the Bishop of that diocese. The tower has been rebuilt as a memorial to the late Earl of Hardwicke, several members of whose family were present at the ceremony. At a luncheon held subsequently, speeches of a congratulatory character were made by the Bishop, the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, M.P., and Mr. Rodwell, M.P.

Last Sunday being Trinity Sunday most of the Bishops held ordinations. In the diocese of Rochester thirteen deacons and two of the priests were ordained upon titles within the vacant diocese of St. Alban's, under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, as guardian of the spiritualities of that see. Dr. Benson, recently appointed Bishop of Truro, held his first ordination service in the Pro-Cathedral, Truro. Much interest was manifested, as this was the first Cornish ordination for upwards of 800 years.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at two days' sittings of the Canterbury diocesan conference. On the first day his Grace spoke on the subject of the Education Act, and a resolution was passed declaring it desirable for the clergy and the laity to co-operate in carrying out the provisions of that statute. The establishment of a diocesan theological training college and missions to seamen and to hop-pickers formed the subjects of discussion on the second day, and resolutions respecting them were agreed to.

A congregation of 1700 children assembled in the nave of Westminster Abbey last Saturday afternoon in reply to an invitation from the Dean to attend a "special Sunday school service." This juvenile congregation, composed of the Sunday school scholars of Westminster and the neighbourhood, joined heartily in the special hymns and psalms appointed for the occasion, and sang some of the best known children's hymns. A suitable sermon, addressed directly to the little ones, was preached by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, M.A., Incumbent of Berkeley chapel. A special thanksgiving service will be held in the nave this (Saturday) afternoon. The sermon will be preached by the Dean; and the music will include Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), to be performed with full band and chorus. Collections will be made at the doors in aid of the objects of the Caxton Celebration Fund.

The governors of the corporation of the Sons of the Clergy met last Saturday at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place, for the election of clergy widows and single daughters to life pensions. The applications of 161 widows and daughters having been considered, thirty-three ladies, whose comparative merits and necessities presented the strongest claims, were elected to pensions of £20 per annum to fill vacancies which had occurred in the pension list during the past year, and among 116 of the other candidates the sum of £1190 was distributed. Appli-

cations were also received in behalf of twenty-six children of clergymen, and the sum of £350 was granted towards their education, outfits, and starts in life. Mr. Baker, the registrar, informed the governors that at their next meeting in June he should have to lay before them about 150 applications from clergymen in need of help from bad health, the expense of large families, and other causes. In July the governors will make grants to clergymen, widows, daughters, and children applying too late for the May and June meetings, and also raise the pensions of some of the more aged and necessitous widows and daughters from £20 to £30 a year.

The Rev. C. J. Ridsdale officiated on Sunday, at St. Peter's, Folkestone. The forbidden vestments were worn, water was mixed with the wine, wafer bread was used, and two lighted candles were on the altar. Mr. Ridsdale, in the course of his sermon, said he was aware of the grave responsibility he incurred in resisting the expressed opinion of the officers of the State. He counted it a very serious and very grievous matter to have to resist any order of the State, and he could only do so when that order bade him to violate an express command of God or His Church which he was in conscience bound to obey and uphold. He resisted the monition which he had received because it was contrary to a plain order of the Church. He was convinced that the law of the Church commanded the use of vestments, and the two lights on the altar were likewise sanctioned by the Rubric. On some points as to which there was no rubrical direction he would yield. His reason for pleading in the court was, if possible, to secure peace for the Church, in the hope that the law of the Church would be legalised by the civil law, but, having failed, he was bound to obey the Church. A meeting to express sympathy with Mr. Ridsdale was held after the service, and sermons were preached in the parish church and in St. Michael's in support of his action.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The withdrawal of Messrs. Palgrave, Symonds, and Court-hope from the contest for the Professorship of Poetry in Oxford left the field clear for Principal Shairp, who has been appointed. The Professorship is tenable for five years only, but its holder may be re-elected once. The Ellerton Theological Prize has been adjudged to Mr. J. E. Denison, B.A., Christ Church. Mr. Heberden, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College; Mr. George Wood, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, and Mr. Edwin Wallace, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, have been nominated masters of the schools for the year beginning in Michaelmas Term next. The Chancellor's prize for Latin verse has been awarded to A. D. Godley, scholar of Balliol; and the prize for a Latin essay to C. P. Lucas, exhibitioner of Balliol. The Commemoration, which is fixed for June 13, will, it is understood, be held in the Sheldonian Theatre, although no official notice to that effect has appeared. There will be the usual round of festivities attendant on the event.

At Cambridge, the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships have been awarded to Alfred Townsend Warren, B.A., Magdalene College, and Charles Robert Bingham, B.A., scholar of Trinity College. The Tancred Studentships were adjudged as under:—In Divinity, at Christ's College, Cambridge: Julian Llewellyn Dove, John Alfred Robinson. In Physic, at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: John Bruce Payne. In Law, at Lincoln's Inn, London: Charles Alexander Harris, Samuel Henry Leonard. The Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition at Trinity has been adjudged to John Edward Aloysius Steggall, scholar.

Mr. George Francis Fitzgerald, son of the Bishop of Killaloe, has been declared the successful candidate for the Trinity College Fellowship, at Dublin, vacated by the death of the Vice-Provost, Dr. Moore. Mr. Frederick Purser obtained the Madden prize, and next to him came Mr. Maguire, a Professor in Galway College, who, if successful, would have been the first Roman Catholic Fellow of Trinity.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a large meeting in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on Thursday evening—too late for the briefest report of his speech to appear in our early edition. Accommodation had been provided for 20,000 persons, and all the tickets for the reserved seats had been sold at five shillings each. A conference of delegates from Liberal associations in all parts of the country was held on Thursday morning, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., presiding. There were about 300 delegates present, representing nearly one hundred Liberal associations formed on the basis of the Birmingham Liberal Association.

The Lord President of the Council has presented, through Sir Herbert Sandford, to the directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, on the part of her Majesty's Government, a silver inkstand, specially designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington, as a mark of appreciation of the exceptional facilities afforded by the company to the British Executive Commission in the transmission of messages throughout the whole term of the Philadelphia Exhibition work.

At a meeting of the Council of the National Rifle Association held on Thursday it was decided that Sir Henry Halford be authorised to get up a United Team from Great Britain and Ireland to shoot for the International Long-Range Match in America in September next. Any gentlemen able and willing to take part in the contest are requested to communicate at once with Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Wistow, Leicester.

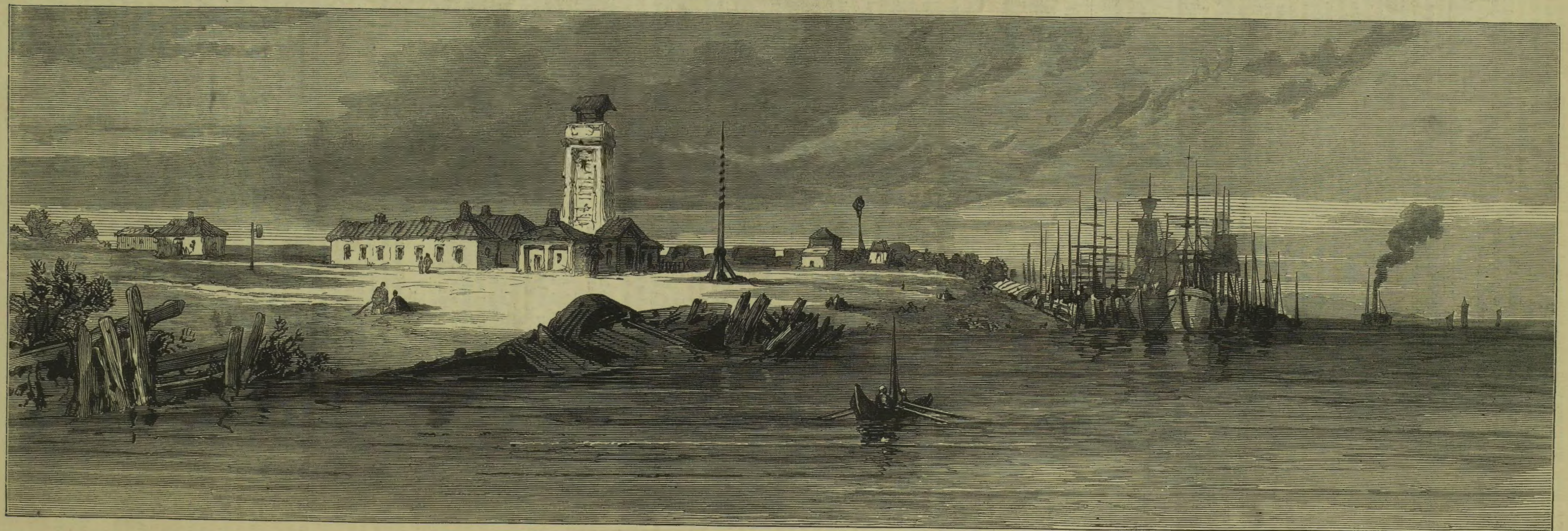
Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., addressed a number of working men at Nottingham on Wednesday night, the occasion being the opening of a coffee tavern. He said that he took the ground of total abstinence. He had tried it himself for twenty-five years with excellent results, and therefore he wished to point out to working men the extreme folly of wasting their means in intoxicating drink.

Upon the arrival of the Inman steamer City of Brussels in the Mersey last Tuesday, an immense crowd hastened to the landing-stage and piers at Liverpool, and numerous congratulations poured in upon the captain, officers, and passengers upon their safety. The steamer was a month overdue; she left New York on April 21, but two days after her departure her screw-shaft broke, and Captain Watkins decided to proceed under canvas. All the passengers are in excellent health, and speak in the warmest terms of Captain Watkins, to whom addresses acknowledging his services have been presented.

At the Gates of Hope Schools, Heneage-lane, on Sunday—Mr. N. Montefiore, president, in the chair—the Rev. Dr. Artom, Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' congregations, distributed the prizes which were awarded at the April examinations to the children of the above-named and also the Villareal and National and Infant Schools. The prize-list includes the Montefiore Scholarships in Hebrew and English, given by Sir A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; and in the competition for these and for prizes of lower grade a remarkable degree of general intelligence among the pupils was disclosed.



THE WAR: THE TURKISH FORTRESS OF SILISTRIA, ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



OLTENITZA, NORTH BANK OF THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN OFFICERS TAKING DOWN THE OTTOMAN FLAG FROM THE LUTFI DJELIL, TURKISH GUN-BOAT, SUNK NEAR BRAILA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Our Special Artists who attend the movements of the Russian army on the Danube, and the defensive preparations in Turkey, continue to provide an abundance of Sketches both of the places and the actions, becoming more and more important every week, in the great military struggle now fairly commenced.

The Turkish fortified towns of Rustchuk and Silistria, and that of Oltenitza, situated between those towns, but on the Roumanian bank of the Danube, are shown in three of these Illustrations. The passage of the river at Silistria is commanded, it will be observed, by the fortress surrounding the town, and forming a semicircle of which the diameter, 2000 paces in length, is turned towards the Danube. The town is built on a point which runs out towards the river, narrowing it so much that, at the ferry, the crossing is only 800 yards; but above and below the town the river is much wider, and below the town is studded with islands. In the war of 1828-9 the Russian army which attacked Silistria crossed at Hirsova, about fifty-five miles lower, and marched up the right bank. The position of this town, though very important in a strategical point of view, is rather unfortunate, for the table land of Bulgaria, which here approaches close to the Danube, and is 200 ft. high and perfectly flat, overlooks the town at a distance of 1200 yards from the old walls. Where, however, the Russians constructed their batteries fifty years ago, there are now some admirably constructed outworks of a formidable description; the principal of which, on Akbar's hill, immediately south of the town, is said to be one of the most remarkable works lately constructed. The resolute and successful defence of Silistria in 1854, mainly owing to the courage and skill of Captain Butler and Lieutenant Nasmyth of our Army, is not to be forgotten. The Russians would probably not attempt its reduction, but leave a force to prevent their communications being cut by the Silistria garrison.

Silistria was the residence in ancient times of the Patriarch of the independent Bulgarian Church, and later, after the destruction of the first Bulgarian Empire, of the metropolitan of the bishoprics lying between the Danube and the Balkan. In the wars between the Bulgarians and Greeks and the Bulgarians and Magyars the possession of Silistria was often disputed; but its most important part was played in the bold march of Svjatoslav, the Prince of the Russians, who in 967 conquered the town, and then, by the same route that General Diebitsch took in 1829, penetrated across the Balkan, stormed Adrianople, and caused a dreadful massacre there. But the Greek Emperor, Joannes Tzimischis, an Armenian, was not, like the Sultan Mahmud, induced to conclude a hasty peace; he attacked and defeated Svjatoslav, forced him back to the Danube, besieged him here, and compelled him to capitulate. In 1388 this town was taken by the Sultan Murad; in 1392 it fell into the hands of the Wallachian Prince Mircha, but was soon incorporated, like all the rest of Bulgaria, into the Turkish Empire by the Sultan Bajazet. About the year 1418 it came into the possession of a communistic sect, formed of Christians and Mahomedans, which, however, was soon destroyed. The town now flourished, and had a rich colony from Ragusa. In 1810 it was taken by the Russian General Count Nicholas Kamenski; in 1812 his successor, Count Kutuzow, razed the fortress to the ground. In 1828 Silistria was besieged, first by the Russian General Count Benckendorf, then by General Roth, later by Generals Scherbatow and Langeron, and finally by Prince Wittgenstein. As the Russians had crossed the Danube elsewhere the town was besieged from the Bulgarian side, but all efforts to take it, from July 21 to Nov. 10 being unsuccessful, the siege was then raised, and during the winter a corps encamped at Kalarasch was charged to keep watch over it. On May 8, 1829, the Russians again crossed the Danube at Hirsova; but the roads being partially destroyed by inundations they only reached Silistria on the 17th, and threw a bridge of boats across the stream below the town. Although the siege was carried on with extraordinary energy by General Krasowski, the town only capitulated on June 30. How, in 1854, the fame of the conqueror of Erivan suffered before the walls of Silistria is still fresh in the memory of all.

The swamps on the left bank of the Danube which, opposite or below Silistria, are twelve miles broad, become gradually narrower up the stream, and at Oltenitza, at the mouth of the Artschik, they cease entirely. Opposite Oltenitza lies the little Turkish town of Turtukai. Here, at a distance of only thirty-five miles from Bucharest, is the most vulnerable point of the Turkish Danube line. Turtukai lies on the lowest ledge of the terrace-like Bulgarian mountains; the ledge is here 60 ft. high and close to the river, while the Roumanian bank is flat; but the town is small, only protected by a few redoubts. It is further from Rustchuk and Silistria than from Bucharest, and is only connected with Schumla by a miserable country road. Opposite the town, but rather above it, lies a Roumanian island, and this would greatly facilitate the crossing of the river. The Russians might occupy the island in the night, throw up fortifications, and then with heavy guns lay Turtukai in ruins; and, having conquered it, they would be able to attack Silistria and Rustchuk in the rear. In 1809 the Russians crossed the Danube here, and in 1853 both Prince Gortschakoff and Omar Pasha recognised the importance of this point. Gortschakoff advanced his centre from Bucharest on the roads to Giurgevo and Oltenitza, and on Nov. 1 and 2 the Turks attempted the passage of the river at both these places. At Oltenitza the passage succeeded, the Turks entrenched themselves, and were attacked on Nov. 4 by Gortschakoff with a great superiority of numbers; Omar Pasha, however, defeated the attack successfully. On Nov. 12 the Turks left the right bank of the river, after having destroyed the bridge over the Artschik, the quarantine building, and their own fortifications; and in the spring of 1854 Omar Pasha withdrew to Schumla, and left the passage across the Danube open to Russia.

A few years ago Rustchuk had no more importance than any other fortified post on the Danube; but railways have made it the key to the passage of the river. It is the terminus of the railway from Varna to the Danube; and on the opposite bank of the river lies Giurgevo, the terminus of the Roumanian line, by which communication is assured with Moldavia, and with Russia through Jassy, and with all Western Wallachia. If the Russians succeed in crossing the river at Rustchuk, or, crossing anywhere near, can seize the fortress of Rustchuk, they will have gained the greatest possible advantage. They will then have kept up their supply by railway not only to the Danube, but to a point within comparatively easy striking distance of the centre of the Balkans. The information at our disposal goes to prove that the fortifications at Rustchuk are in a feeble condition, though the Turks have recently been at work strengthening them, and some heavy guns have been moved here by rail from Varna. Still here, as all along the river, except near Galatz, the Turks have the advantage in the fact that their high right bank commands the left bank of the river. It is scarcely conceivable that the Turks will not defend this point to the utmost; and it is probable that the Russians will do all in their power to secure a passage near their railway terminus, Giurgevo, and to capture Rustchuk and gain the use

of the railway leading on Schumla. The river on the left bank here is comparatively free from marshes; the stream is little more than half a mile in width. It is not likely that the Russians would try to force a passage right under the guns of Rustchuk itself; but rather above or below, and that they would then besiege the place. Our view of Rustchuk was sketched by one of our Special Artists from the Tshaouss Tabia, or Sergeant's Redoubt, on the hill above the town.

The subject of more than one of our Special Artists' sketches, in this week's Number, as well as in our last, is the blowing up and consequent sinking of the Turkish monitor or turreted gun-boat, Lutfi Djellil, by the fire of a Russian battery on the Danube, at the entrance to the Matchin canal, not far from Braila. The crew and officers of the Lutfi Djellil are said to have numbered about two hundred men, and nearly all perished, though some efforts to save them were made by the Russian steam-launches, as is shown in our Illustration, representing the scene only ten minutes after the explosion. The mast of the Turkish gun-boat appears above water, with the Ottoman flag of the Crescent and Star, which the Russian officer, Colonel Straukoff, adjutant to General Saloff, is in the act of taking down. We give another Illustration of the Lutfi Djellil, a vessel built with two revolving turrets, each carrying two large guns; she was one of four gun-boats constructed for the Turkish Government by a Bordeaux firm, and had given much trouble to the Russians between Galatz or Reni and Braila, since the opening of this campaign.

A second Turkish gun-boat was destroyed by the Russians on Saturday morning last. A detachment of forty Russian soldiers, commanded by Lieutenant Dubascheff, accompanied by the commander of the Roumanian flotilla, Major Murgescu, left the northern shore of the Danube in three or four small boats, and proceeded towards the point Petra Fetei, below Matchin and opposite Braila, at which point there was stationed a large Turkish monitor. The night was very dark, and they managed to surround the monitor before being discovered by the Turkish look-outs. When finally observed by the sentries on board they were challenged, and "Who goes there?" rang out on the night air. Major Murgescu replied in Turkish, "Friends." The Turks, evidently not satisfied, commenced firing in the direction of Matchin, not knowing where these boats came from. The shots flew wide of their mark, and did no damage to the daring men in the boats. During the firing several of the Russian soldiers, under the direction of Lieutenant Dubascheff, plunged into the water, swam silently to the hull of the ironclad vessel, and placed the deadly torpedo in close contact with the bottom of the monitor. After the destructive machine had been securely fastened and the wires of an electric battery accurately adjusted, the men retired to the neighbouring shore of the river, and at half-past three in the morning the monitor was blown into the air, with all the officers and crew. The explosion was terrific, and, as nothing is said of the crew being saved, it is supposed that all on board perished with the vessel. The Grand Duke Nicholas has decorated Lieutenants Dubascheff and Chestakoff with the order of St. George. The Roumanian officer, Major Murgescu, is also honoured with a decoration.

The Turkish efforts and reinforcements for strengthening Varna, on the Black Sea coast, are the subject of two Illustrations. It is the opinion of some European visitors that the fortified port of Varna will prove, if only decently defended, impregnable. The old line of bastioned wall has been put in a thorough state of repair. The embrasures have been opened and freshly riveted, and guns of heavy calibre put in position, principally in the batteries looking seaward. The six lunettes constructed as advanced works during the memorable defence of 1828-9 are fitted up anew; and, in consonance with the necessities accruing from modern long-range artillery, fourteen forts and redoubts have been constructed on the heights dominating the town at some three miles distance. Turks have always fought well behind fortifications; and, masters of the Black Sea littoral for the moment, thus securing water communications with the base of supply, they will probably give a warm reception to any force attempting the capture or investment of Varna. At this moment seventeen battalions are camped in and about the town. Of these six are of the Egyptian contingent, which latter is accompanied by two batteries of Krupp eight-centimetre field-guns. The various forts and lines mount over three hundred guns varying from ten to fifteen centimetres calibre, and all of the latest model. The supply of ammunition seems unlimited; and all day long the troops toil unloading the barges crammed with shell and cart-ridge boxes brought up by the transports. The general military command is in the hands of Ruchdi Pasha, an Egyptian by birth. The artillery is directed by a Prussian officer, named Blum, who entered the Turkish service many years ago. The defensive preparations may be said to be completed. We can well understand the importance the Turks attach to Varna. It is the true base of operations in the defence of the Danube.

Our Special Artist with the Turks writes as follows:—

"I was at Varna the other day, just when the spirits of the people were at the lowest ebb; and then, by order of the commandant, everyone from six to sixty years of age, so went the proclamation, had to lend a hand in the construction of those fortifications or additional earthworks which were to defend the land approaches to the town. It was a most picturesque sight to see this general turn-out of the people—willy-nilly, they were all in for it—the lounging Circassian, the peaceable sweetstuff vender, the portly merchant, the agile chimney-sweep, and the grand old Turk, who, having retired years ago from the busy world, thought his remaining days would be spent in Oriental dignity and repose. These were all alike compelled to shoulder mattock and axe, or shovel and spade, and, at least for once in their lives, to serve their country with downright hard labour. Indeed, after their long indulgence of more tedious laziness, it was really astonishing with what zest some of the more able-bodied would enter into their common task of working in the trenches. It is true there were some stout family men who would have given much to be at home; but a spirit of true Republicanism at this moment pervades the Sultan's subjects, and rich and poor have been alike called to the field of action."

With reference, again, to landing the Syrian troops and munitions of war at Varna, our Special Artist writes:—"Imagine the excitement at a place in a state of semi-siege on the arrival of a troop-ship full of bronzed soldiers, who crowd up on to the quay and stare about them with a sort of blank wonder at the fresh scenes and new faces by which they are surrounded. This is the scene which has formed the subject of my sketch; the moment having been chosen when a fleet of boats in the harbour is bringing in the Syrian reinforcements from the troop-ship which is lying off the landing-stage. The officers' luggage is being taken to their quarters by burly carriers. The popular excitement is great; even the veiled fair ones cannot curb their curiosity, and come out to feast their eyes (we only know them by their eyes) on these strange visitors. In the whole crowd of people who have come down to watch the soldiers landing, the only one who seems thoroughly unconcerned is the Arab vender of "lumps of delight," who is arguing deliberately with an old Turkish

purchaser as to the current value of a curious little bit of dingy tin, supposed to be money."

The movement of the Russian forces westward from Bucharest, extending the centre and right wing of their army up the Danube, is still continued, while their left wing serves as a pivot for this grand movement, resting on the positions already taken at Galatz and Braila. Our Special Artist, lately in the great camp of the Cossacks at Barboschi, near Galatz, supplies a couple more sketches of the scenes he beheld there; the one is a trumpeter sounding the call to "boot and saddle," as our old-fashioned cavalry used to have it; but the Cossacks, though wonderful horsemen when mounted, are very slow in getting their horses, their arms, and themselves into marching order. Three quarters of an hour, we are told, is usually required to rouse and set in motion a body of these wild-looking irregular cavalry; but we should think there must be some exaggeration in the statement. They are tall and stalwart men, some with fair hair and white moustaches, not of the Tartar type in face, but more like north-country people of Europe. Their uniform is a dirty blue tunic and breeches, with very clumsy boots, and a peaked cap of oilskin, stuck rather sideways upon the head, which is covered with long matted hair, cut straight and square behind. The arms of the Cossacks are a long lance, with triangular blade, a heavy sword, and a carbine, and sometimes a revolver. They ride the roughest-looking but hardiest ponies, sitting almost on the animal's shoulders, and with the shortest possible stirrups, raising the horseman's knees very high. The saddle is hung round with sacks containing rations or fodder, a cask of water, a long wisp of hay or straw for bedding, portions of a rude tent, and other matters, having a very unmilitary appearance. Each sotnia, battalion, or company marches under its own flag, dedicated to its patron saint, and is accompanied by its own pipers and singers of wild barbaric music. There were ten thousand of these cavalry in the camp near Galatz. It was difficult at first to keep their horses properly watered at a distance from the river; and one of our Artist's sketches shows the primitive sort of rustic machinery erected at the country wells, by the use of which it is customary to draw water, as in many parts of the East.

We hope soon to get some Illustrations of the actual doings in the Asiatic campaign, from another Special Artist who has been dispatched to that quarter. There are numerous Russian telegrams from the Caucasus which show that the Russians have something to do to prevent the Circassians and Turks who have been landed, and with whom the population of Abkhasia has united, from crossing the mountains and carrying the insurrection among the highland tribes dwelling about the Elburz, or eventually into the two Kabardas. With this object General Krawtschenko holds the position of Oligin, above Soukhoun Kaleh, and Colonel Shelkowlkoff Toltsha, on the mountain road up from Cape Adler, where, according to the Russians, 3000 Circassians have been landed; while on the River Kodor, to the south of Soukhoun Kaleh, a detachment is concentrated under General Alchasoff to prevent the Turco-Circassian force moving along the shore into the plains of Mingrelia. If they did so now the positions of the Russians in the rear of Soukhoun Kaleh and Cape Adler would soon become untenable. As yet the descent of the Turks and Circassians on the shore of the Black Sea is only an inconvenience; should, however, the movement spread to the mountain tribes further inland, then the Turkish descent might become a real danger to the Russian lines of communication in the Caucasus.

While Kars and Batoum are kept in check by besieging forces of adequate strength, the Russian main armies in Asia are penetrating into the interior. The right wing is turning the Soganlug Hills, where Mukhtar Pasha is lying, awaiting their arrival. If the movement succeeds, the Russians will proceed by Olti to Hassan Kale, where the Turks may compel a battle before abandoning the road to Erzeroum. Meanwhile, the left wing is marching south in the Valley of the Euphrates, while the extreme left is proceeding from Bayazid to the Lake of Van. The continuation of these movements must sensibly curtail the resources of the Turkish Government.

The notable Turkish city and seaport of Trebizond, on the Black Sea coast of Asia Minor, about a hundred miles from Erzeroum, and somewhat more distant from Kars, has been repeatedly mentioned. We are indebted to an officer of H.M.S. Antelope, which was lately there, having conveyed Sir Arnold Kemball, the British military Commissioner, from Constantinople, for the sketches of various groups of people, including a reinforcement of Turkish soldiery brought about the same time by two transports, under escort of two Ottoman ships of war. The troops were Syrians from the district of Aleppo, some of them almost black in complexion, and not equal to the average of the Turkish army. Many of them were seasick, and required tender nursing or helping along by their comrades. The townspeople showed intense curiosity, but some anxiety respecting the behaviour of these military guests, part of whom were billeted on the householders of Trebizond. Every shop and stall was closed, with shutters fast padlocked; the bazaar was quite deserted. The women, all dressed alike in blue and white checked cotton, sat eagerly watching the soldiers as they arrived. The troops were armed with new Martini-Henry rifles, carefully covered with canvas. A number of large Krupp guns were also landed from a steamer. The Antelope, having left Sir Arnold Kemball and Lieutenant Maitland Dougall, R.N., at Trebizond on Sunday week, returned the same day to the Bosphorus. The British Embassy is at its summer residence of Therapia.

It appears that there has been more fighting in Asia Minor. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Batoum reports another considerable battle there, resulting in another repulse of the Russians. The fight began on Tuesday morning, when the Russians advanced in great force, and attempted to place artillery on the heights between Konsetan and that portion of the Turkish camp commanded by Ali Pasha. With the object of covering their infantry attack, the enemy opened a heavy cannonade; an artillery fight ensued, which lasted for some time. Presently the Russians began, in great masses, to descend the face of the hills, with the view of turning the Turkish fortifications by attacking the position. Ali Pasha, seeing the intention of the Russian commander, made a forward movement, under cover of the fire of the Turkish batteries. A sanguinary battle ensued. The Turkish guns, says the correspondent, played furiously and effectively upon the Russian infantry as they descended the hill, making great havoc in their ranks. The Turkish infantry fought admirably, their fire being very destructive. Notwithstanding the large force which the Russians brought to the attack, and the persistency with which it was made, against the galling fire of the Ottoman artillery and infantry combined, they were ultimately repulsed, leaving great numbers of the dead and wounded on the ground. The engagement lasted ten hours, during which several close combats took place.

The recapture of Ardahan by the Turks, and other Russian defeats or repulses in Asia, are announced in the official telegrams to Constantinople.

The Emperor of Russia will set out from St. Petersburg this day (Saturday) for a second visit to his army on the Danube; he is expected to be at its head-quarters on Wednesday next, and the whole army will move forward about the end of next week. There are strange rumours of peace to be negotiated in a few days, but these seem to rest upon no solid foundation.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, or ecclesiastical head of the Mohammedan religion at Constantinople, has decreed the Jihad, or Holy War, to be maintained by the Sultan against Russia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon has been vindicating his recent stroke of State policy. The *Moniteur* has published some words which it says were used by the Marshal at his reception on Thursday week. They are these:—"I have the consciousness of having performed a great duty. I have remained and shall remain strictly within the law. It is because I am the guardian of the Constitution that I have acted as I have done, and it is mistaking my character to impute to me any intention of issuing out of the situation by striking a blow at the Constitution. I doubt not that the country will soon perceive that the sole object of what I have done is the safety of France and of the Government she has given herself." Taking advantage of a visit which he paid yesterday week to the works for the Exhibition of 1878, he made a little speech explaining the motives of his recent procedure. He said:—"I have come to put an end to the uneasiness sought to be spread for political ends respecting a national enterprise. I add that the Exhibition is neither postponed nor disturbed. What I have desired—what I firmly desire—is to ensure the security of labour, which alone can make this great enterprise succeed." He attended an agricultural show at Compiègne last Saturday, and, in reply to the Mayor's address, said:—"I am glad to take the opportunity of declaring to all, and particularly to those engaged in labour, that the political act which I have just accomplished should reassure and tranquillise them. It has no other object than to give my Government the strength which it needs to secure stability at home and peace abroad. You may henceforward count upon these advantages. France will not take part in any foreign complication. No one in Europe doubts my word, and of this I receive daily assurance."

The Duke de Broglie has issued a circular to the Procurators-General throughout France on the subject of the present crisis. He remarks that if the Marshal has interfered in the march of politics it is to stop the invasion of Radical theories, which he considers to be incompatible with the peace of society and the greatness of France. He asks them to show firmness and vigilance in the exercise of all their duties. He adds nothing to their existing instructions, but remarks that the insults and coarseness of the press exceed all limits, and tells them they must remind the press by firm repression of the respect due to itself and its readers, and thereby avenge the outraged conscience of the public. Some other points, he adds, demand their special attention, notably the attempt made to justify the civil war of 1871. They must not suffer anything of the kind, nor permit any weakening of the salutary horror which that sinister epoch has left in the memory of the people. The manoeuvre of disturbing the public mind by false news must be repressed.

The *Moniteur* denies that the President has ever had an idea of resigning his office, and declares that he is firmly resolved to retain his powers until their expiration in 1880.

M. Jules Simon has addressed a letter to a Paris paper in defence of the late Administration. He announces the determination of his party to defend the Republic against the coalition of Monarchists to upset the existing Constitution, and he exclaims against the pretension to impose Ministers on the Chambers, and against the reviving of idiotic superstitions in the religious world in order to dupe ignorant people.

M. de Fourtoul, Minister of the Interior, received last Saturday the heads of various administrative departments. He complimented the officials of his own office on their spirit of duty and justice and on keeping intact their professional honour amid political vicissitudes.

Fresh changes, in which 270 officials are comprised, are being made in the administrative staff. The nomination of three new prefects was gazetted on Monday, as well as of sixty-nine subordinate functionaries. Of the latter twenty-five have been dismissed and thirty transferred to other posts.

The Commission of Pardons was reconstituted on Wednesday. The Duc de Broglie, who presided at the sitting, stated that the President of the Republic was always ready to show clemency towards the misguided person who had taken part in the Commune if they became repentant.

M. Léon Riant, a former member of the National Assembly, has been appointed Director-General of the Post Office, in place of M. Libon, who shot himself a few days ago.

The race for the Prix du Jockey Club—the French Derby—attracted a large and brilliant assemblage of spectators to the racecourse at Chantilly. Count de Juigné's *Jongleur* won by half a length; Count de Lagrange's *Verneuil* being second; and Baron de Rothschild's *Strachino* third.

The first and second class medals awarded at the Salon are as follows:—

Painting.—First class: Lucien Meline, Alfred Philippe Roll, and Edmond Louis Dupain. Second class: Jules Joseph Meynier, Aimé Nicolas Morot, Alexandre Rapin, Edouard Toudouze, Denis Pierre Bergeret, and Joseph Wencker.

Sculpture.—First class: Just Becquet and Louis Alphonse Eude. Second class: Maximilian Bourgeois, Jean Antonin Injalbert, Edmond Cougny, and Jules Desbois.

Architecture.—First class: Alphonse Paul Simil. Second class: Pierre Louis Benouville, Albert Ballu, and Emil Umann.

Engraving and Lithography.—First class: Henri Dedlich. Second class: Frederic Auguste Laguerre and Jules Gabriel Levasseur.

ITALY.

The Senate adopted on Tuesday the bill augmenting the Civil List.

The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 275 votes against 120. The subject of debate was the Sugar Duty Bill (which has been passed by 232 votes against 109), and Signor Depretis, in explaining why the Government could not agree to any reduction of revenue, made some remarks on the foreign policy of Italy. The Minister said Italy's relations with all the Powers were of a friendly character, and she had entered into no engagement with any Power whatever. He added, "No one has a right to suspect the Ministry of wishing to undertake an adventurous policy, but circumstances might arise such as would render it necessary for the honour and interests of the country to appeal to the loyalty of the King and the valour of the army. Consequently, the Ministry cannot agree to any reduction of the revenue."

The address of the Irish members of Parliament was presented to the Pope on Thursday week by Captain Nolan, Captain O'Beirne, and Mr. O'Clery, who were received with remarkable cordiality. The Pope, in reply, spoke warmly of the devotion of Ireland to the Roman Catholic faith. The American pilgrims were also received by the Pope, to whom addresses were read by the Archbishop of Philadelphia and

another prelate. This was followed by the presentation to the Pope of the offerings from nine dioceses, amounting to upwards of £20,000. The Pope, in reply, spoke at some length on the progress of Catholicism in the United States. His Holiness has received a party of pilgrims from Austria. In addressing them he deplored the change which had come over the behaviour of Austria towards the Holy See, whose rights she had formerly defended even by force of arms. He at the same time praised the zeal of the Austrian Catholics. On Wednesday the Croatian pilgrims were received.

HOLLAND.

The Queen is seriously ill, and the Prince of Orange has been summoned home from Paris.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Princess gave a state dinner on Thursday week at the new palace at Potsdam in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday. The Emperor, the members of the Imperial family, the principal Court dignitaries, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, and the members of the British Embassy and several distinguished Generals were present. The Emperor proposed Queen Victoria's health.

An Imperial order designating the troops ordered to reinforce the German garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine, which the Emperor William considers to be inadequate to the requirements of the service in time of peace, was on Wednesday officially published at Berlin.

Cardinal Ledochowski, the Archbishop of Posen, who was deposed by the Prussian authorities, and took refuge at Rome, has been condemned by default to twelve months' imprisonment for libelling Prince Bismarck, and to 3000 marks fine, or seven months' imprisonment, for continued use of his title and functions. A gentleman named Von Diest has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for libelling Prince Bismarck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

With the Commercial and Customs Treaty of 1867 between Austria and Hungary, an arrangement about the quota to be paid by each side towards common expenses for army, navy, and foreign affairs, was likewise concluded for ten years, and has therefore to be renewed this year. An agreement has been come to on this point, and each Legislature has elected a committee of fifteen members to examine the bill prepared by the two Ministries, which leaves the proportion of thirty-two to sixty-eight, as it was before. The discussions begin at once.

GREECE.

On the assembling of the Chamber on Monday M. Deligeorgis read the Royal decree convening an extraordinary Session of the Legislature. The first act was in opposition to the Ministers, who thereupon resigned. M. Coumoundouros has been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry.

The new Ministry has been constituted as follows:—M. Coumoundouros, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Papamishalopoulos, Minister of the Interior; M. Condostavlos, Minister of Justice; M. Sotiropoulos, Minister of Finance; M. Notaras, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction; Bouboulis, Minister of Marine; and M. Petmezias, Minister of War.

There appears to be a great deal of warlike enthusiasm at Athens. A large crowd assembled before the Royal Palace at Athens on Monday evening, and the King appeared on the balcony and consented to receive a deputation. Subsequently his Majesty addressed the people, expressing his thanks for their patriotic sentiments, and assuring them that he was always watchful of the national interests and solicitous for the country's future.

AMERICA.

As announced last week, Queen Victoria's birthday has been celebrated at Petersburg, Virginia, with special religious services and public festivity. A military parade was held and artillery salutes fired; and on Thursday week a banquet in honour of the event was given, the Governor of Virginia presiding. In the course of the dinner a telegram was received from President Hayes expressing his hope that peace would still continue between England and the United States. In harbour of New York the shipping was decorated with flags.

President Hayes has written to Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, enjoining retrenchment and a necessity for a reform of the Customs service on a business basis free from partisan control or interference with politics. Mr. Sherman has accordingly issued orders applying these principles immediately to the New York Custom House.

The Cabinet has determined that Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, shall address a letter to the Mexican Government notifying that it must take immediate steps to prevent raids across the Rio Grand into Texas, or otherwise the military commander in Texas will be instructed to follow marauders into Mexican territory and punish them there.

A meeting of the leading merchants of New York has been held, and a committee appointed to urge the Government to participate in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

There has been a fight between the Indians and the United States troops, in which a number of the former were killed. One American officer and seven soldiers were wounded and four soldiers killed.

CANADA.

Her Majesty's birthday has been celebrated with great loyalty throughout the Dominion.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram of Sunday's date, says that there is little change to report in the condition or prospects of the famine districts. There has been a cyclone at Guntur, and some heavy rain in Madras town, but it did not penetrate very far inland. Reports from Peshawar state that the Ameer of Cabul has released his son Yakoub Khan, and it is added that Yakoub Khan immediately started for Herat in command of troops. Another rumour states that Persian troops are being massed apparently for a demonstration against Herat. Indian papers lately asserted that Mr. Shaw had been appointed British Resident at Kashgar, but nothing is yet definitely settled. The first distribution of the new orders of knighthood of the Indian empire, the creation of which was announced at the Imperial assemblage, has been postponed to the first anniversary of the assumption of the Imperial title. The Bengal Government is preparing a scheme for establishing courts of intermediate appeal throughout the country, each court to consist of one civilian and one native judge.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated May 29, states that the Parliament of Victoria has been opened, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy being elected Speaker. A new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Berry; Secretary for Lands, Mr. Longmore; Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Lalor; Commissioner of Railways, Mr. Woods.

The mail from New South Wales has arrived with news to April 6. The principal political event reported in the papers is the resignation of the Robertson Ministry, and the formation of a new Cabinet under Mr. Parkes. The late Ministry, after being defeated, advised the Governor to dissolve Parliament;

but his Excellency declined; and it was stated that the advice was accepted by the Governor on the condition that the Ministry were able to obtain supplies necessary to carry on the various departments of the public service, pending an appeal being made to the constituencies. On March 14 the Colonial Treasurer moved the House into Committee of Supply; but was met by an amendment, moved by Mr. Piddington, the leader of the Opposition, declining to grant supplies to a defeated Government under circumstances which would, in all probability, result in two general elections within a short period of time. The Government were out-voted in the division by thirty-three to twenty-seven, and the Governor having declined to grant a dissolution, Mr. Robertson and his colleagues resigned. Mr. Parkes was then intrusted by his Excellency with the task of forming a new Administration, and on March 22 the names of the new Ministers were announced in both Houses. Mr. Parkes takes the office of Premier and Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Piddington that of Colonial Treasurer. At the time the mail left nearly all the members of the new Ministry had been re-elected.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Charles Reed, the chairman of the London School Board, formally opened the new schools erected by the board in Hanover-street, City-road, on Monday evening.

Mr. Stephenson, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Mrs. Stephenson, held a *Conversazione* on Thursday at the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Creswick, the actor, was entertained at a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, previous to his departure for Australia. Dr. Doran presided.

Messrs. Christie sold yesterday week a relic of the Indian Mutiny—a *Sèvres* vase given by Louis XVI. to Tippoo Sahib and taken by the English at the siege of Seringapatam. It realised £425.

Monday being Trinity Monday a special general court was held at the Trinity House on Tower-hill, at which the Duke of Edinburgh was re-elected Master, and Admiral Sir Richard Collinson Deputy Master, for the ensuing year.

A meeting of the Social Science Association took place on Monday night—the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., in the chair—at which Miss Emily Shireff read a paper on Trained Teachers for Secondary Schools.

Last Saturday the annual conference of the Society of Friends upon their schools was held in Devonshire House, Bishopsgate-street, and most numerous attended. A tabular statement was furnished respecting twelve public schools of the society.

The discussion on a paper read last week at the Royal United Institution, by Captain Colomb, on Russian Development and our Naval and Military Position in the North Pacific, was concluded at a meeting held last Tuesday, under the presidency of General Collinson. Among the speakers were Captain Pim, M.P., Lord Dunsany, and Sir Henry Codrington.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the third week of May) was 81,046, of whom 37,223 were in work-houses and 43,823 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in last year there was a total increase of 996, but a decrease of 6226 and 15,684 compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875 and 1874 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 711, of whom 455 were men, 214 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

Meetings on the subject of spelling reform were held on Tuesday at the Society of Arts. The conference in the morning was presided over by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford University; and the Rev. R. Morris, LL.D., was chairman in the evening. Among the speakers were Dr. Gladstone, Dr. Angus, Dr. Murray, Sir C. Reed, Mr. A. J. Ellis, Mr. Isaac Pitman, and Mr. Washington Moon. Letters in support of the movement from the Bishop of Exeter and Mr. Lowe were read. The object of the meetings was to support the resolution of the School Board for London in favour of a Royal Commission of Inquiry on the subject. Resolutions were passed, and a deputation—consisting of Professor Max Müller, Mr. Sayce, Dr. Morris, Dr. Murray, Mr. Sweet, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Pitman, Mr. Moon, Mr. Arding, with power to add to their number—was appointed to lay them before the Education Department.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday evening at the Townhall, Stratford, for the purpose of considering what course should be taken for the raising of funds for the Essex Industrial Schools. The amount required for the schools is £12,000. Of this the county has contributed £5000, and £3000 has already been subscribed, which leaves the sum of £4000 to be raised. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting approved of the proposals to provide the school with such suitable buildings as will enable it to continue an efficient instrument for the rescue of neglected children and the prevention of crime. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Freeman and adopted. Mr. Baring, M.P., then moved the following resolution:—"That the vast and rapidly increasing population makes the question of an industrial school specially pressing for this portion of the county, and this meeting therefore strongly recommends the Essex Industrial School to the support of the inhabitants." This was adopted, and a committee thereupon appointed to carry out the resolutions.

There were 2158 births and 1392 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 115 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 19, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 69 from smallpox, 56 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 220 deaths were referred against 245 and 246 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 7 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which in the two preceding weeks had been 78 and 70, were 69 last week; 28 were certified as unvaccinated, 17 as vaccinated, and in the remaining 21 cases nothing was stated as to vaccination in the medical certificates. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs were 303 last week, against 355 and 338 in the two previous weeks, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 78. In Greater London 2607 births and 1643 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 31.1 and 19.6 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature was 49.1 deg., and 5.3 deg. below the average. The mean was below the average on each day of the week, and on Wednesday was so low as 45.2 deg., showing a deficiency of 9.1 deg. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 13.5 hours, out of 111.4 hours that the sun was above the horizon.



THE WAR: CAMP OF COSSACKS NEAR GALATZ—TRUMPETER SOUNDING "BOOT AND SADDLE"—DOBRUDSCHA HILLS IN THE BACKGROUND.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

The Extra Supplement.

"DOCTORING OLD TIME."

This humorous notion of a careful old fellow employing his leisure hour in an attempt to correct the paces of a crazy old clock and to clear its internal machinery of dust by a few puffs of air from the cottage bellows is well enough shown in the picture, by Mr. H. B. Roberts, which we have engraved. "Old Time" may be imagined to be diseased in the chest, and grievously scant of breath, or to have his air-passages in a state of congestion, requiring some kind of surgery to set him to rights; and here is the simple process of ventilating and cleansing, which is expected to have a beneficial result. We have heard of a spider's web, formed in the interior of a clock which had been left many days without winding up, materially disturbing its movement when it was once more set a-going.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons, after an unusually long Whitsuntide recess, reassembled on Thursday; but the attendance was very thin, and the business on the Agenda Paper of rather an unattractive and uninteresting character so far as the general public was concerned. The fact of Mr. Gladstone having changed to Birmingham for the nonce the venue for the prosecution of his case against Turkey and his arraignment of the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government had the effect of imparting a feeling of apathy and indifference to the few independent representatives who had put in an appearance—and who seemed to regard the business before them as "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable." Sir E. Watkin gave notice that on Thursday he would ask the Attorney-General whether his attention had been called to the reported observations of the Lord Chief Justice during the trial of the case "Twycross v. Grant" in respect to certain practices prevalent on the Stock Exchange. Dr. Playfair intimated his intention on Monday to question the First Lord of the Admiralty with reference to the outbreak of scurvy during the late Arctic Expedition. Mr. Cowen likewise notified that on the same day he would ask the Home Secretary to place on the table a detailed list of the privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Channel Islands, as referred to by the right hon. gentleman in his speech of May 4. Mr. Sandford called attention to the omission from the bluebooks on Turkey of all mention of the conversations between Lord Salisbury and the Duke Decazes at Paris, and between Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck at Berlin; to the proceedings of the Conference at Constantinople; and moved for the production of copies of any minutes of the aforesaid conversations at Paris and Berlin. Mr. Bourke, who was very imperfectly heard in the gallery, observed that neither Russia nor any other Power had reason to suppose that the terms of peace could be other than those which Europe generally would assent to. As to the despatches relating to the conversations alluded to, all he had to say was that those conversations were of the most confidential character, and therefore her Majesty's Government felt that they would be extremely blameable if they had made them public. They had received no communication from the Russian Government on the subject of the localisation of the war. After a few words from Lord Elcho expressive of his satisfaction at hearing that the terms of peace would be made a matter of European arrangement, Mr. Sandford withdrew his motion. Lord Elcho, subsequently recurring to the Eastern Question, strongly urged her Majesty's Government to be prompt and even lavish in making every necessary preparation for such eventualities as might be anticipated in regard to the present war, and expressed a hope that the House would receive an assurance to that effect. Mr. G. Hardy said that though the forces were maintained on a peace footing, he had not overlooked what might be a possible, but he hoped not a probable, contingency. The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, when several votes were taken.

About 5000 miners engaged at the Fife and Clackmannan Collieries were "locked out" last Saturday, in consequence of a refusal to submit to a reduction of wages.

News has been received from the senior naval officer at Zanzibar of the capture, by the boats of the *dépôt-ship* London, of three slave-dhows, having on board 160 slaves.

June 4 is now named as the date for the meeting of the international conference on the question of resuming the works on the St. Gothard Tunnel; and the meeting will be held at Lucerne, instead of at Berne.

Mr. Serjeant Cox will preside at the festival of the News-vendors' Institution at Willis's Rooms on July 10, when the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and a large number of the friends and supporters will be present.

A new railway connecting the fishing port of St. Ives with the West Cornwall line, now in possession of the Great Western Company, was opened last week. The new line is only four miles and a half long, but is very picturesque.

A Liverpool merchant on Tuesday received six casks of Canadian ale from a celebrated brewer in Toronto, made from Canadian malt and hops. It is intended to introduce Canadian beer into England upon a large scale. 1620 quarters of Canadian beef were landed by the same steamer.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning St. John's Church, Nottingham, was broken into, entrance having been effected through one of the chancel windows; an altar candle was used as a light. The poor-box was rifled and some of the communion plate taken. The thieves have not been arrested.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., with Mrs. Brassey and family, arrived in his yacht *Sunbeam* off Hastings last Saturday evening, having accomplished a trip round the world, and having travelled 36,000 miles under steam and canvas during forty-six weeks.

The inspection of the East Kent Yeomanry took place on Monday at Dover, under Colonel Tower, C.B. During the week the regiment displayed great aptitude in outpost duty. A ball, at which the leading families of the county were present, was also given.

It is announced that Commodore Sullivan, C.B., who has arrived on the West Coast of Africa from the Cape, has been instructed to open negotiations with the King of Dahomey and to ascertain if it be true that he is ready to comply with the demands made by England if the blockade of his coast be withdrawn.

A portrait of Mr. Weekes, R.A., recently deceased (whose memoir appears in the Obituary column, at page 526), was given in the Number of this Journal for July 25, 1863; one of the Hon. Mr. Motley (of whom an Obituary notice also appears) was given on May 29, 1869; and one of the Rev. G. T. Perks, Wesleyan Minister, who died on Monday, appeared in our Number for Aug. 16, 1873, on the occasion of his being made President of the Wesleyan Conference.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[FIFTH NOTICE.]

Mr. H. Stacy Marks, R.A.'s, "Bit of Blue" (246) may be accepted as one of the artist's happiest studies of the manners and customs of the antiquarian race. The archaeologist, the osteologist, and the ornithologist have already been most successfully delineated by Mr. Marks; and in this very unpretending but eminently pleasing and skilfully executed work we have the "keramicologist" or china-maniac in his fullest bloom. The dementia of the old gentleman who gloats over his choice sample of blue and white pottery is not by any means of the violent kind. It is mild, placid, and benign; and we suspect, moreover, that there is a good deal of method in the venerable collector's madness, and that, on the whole, he is much more the kind of old gentleman to pick up "a bit of blue" for half-a-crown in some old woman's cottage down in Staffordshire than to pay a hundred guineas for it at Christie's. A more ambitious effort of Mr. Marks's pencil is "The Spider and the Fly" (313). Here we have Granite-heart Trapbois, Esq., of the City of London, money scrivener and moneylender at home, transacting business with a client; that is to say, a bloated human spider in his den devouring at his leisure a gay young fly of a cavalier, for whom post obits have no terror, and who thinks sixty per cent quite a normal rate of usance. The figures of the scrivener and his victim are admirable studies, in Mr. Marks's best manner; the expression of craft, astuteness, and implacability on the one hand, and of rollicking recklessness on the other, being most subtly conveyed. The usurer's den is one of those seventeenth century interiors in the delineation of which this artist is well-nigh unrivalled; and the books and papers, the gold, the seals and musty parchments are all most dexterously rendered. Let us, in passing, renew our acquaintance with Miss M. Brooks's extremely charming "Little Wisdom" (253), the full-length portrait of a little maiden in the Vandeyck costume and the crimson sash. This picture has met with deserved success; and it is everywhere talked of as one of the best "fancy" portraits in the Academy—natural, unaffected, and easy, but full of vigour and expression. There is something so prettily sober, so delightfully demure about this precociously sapient little lady that the spectator can scarcely help fancying that in after life she will develop into the most notable of notable housewives—the mightiest of potentates in the kitchen, the pantry, and the still-room, and great alike in pickling and preserving, or ordaining the collaring of lampreys (one of Mrs. Delany's brightest accomplishments) and the making of "quaking puddings;" in which last, it may not be generally known, the exemplary Rachel Lady Russell was an accomplished proficient. Our books of cookery and household recipes owe, indeed, a very large debt of gratitude to the widows of the nobility and gentry who had been beheaded for high treason; and it is not difficult to imagine these bereaved ladies endeavouring to solace their long and dreary widowhood by now and again devising a new mode of making "a brau tart of several sweetmeats," or of concocting a "rare conserve of gilliflowers," or a "syrup of hyssop-water for the chine-cough." Lady Russell was really an adept in such matters, and she was only surpassed by Anne Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. It was but natural. The poor noble dames could not be continually writing edifying letters to Bishops, or listening to the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

There is a great deal to admire in Mr. J. Aumonier's "Eastern Broad, Suffolk" (265), a simple, unobtrusive work, but carefully and appropriately painted, and not by any means devoid of a touch of poetic spirit in the true "chill October" vein. Our Norfolk and Suffolk "broads" are, graphically, not half so well known as they deserve to be; yet they constitute a thoroughly characteristic feature of English inland scenery, and, properly treated, may be made as pictorial, although perhaps they are not so picturesque, as the lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland. Another modest and meritorious production is Mr. J. R. Reid's "Country Butcher's Shop" (71). We admire the clever drawing and the skilful apportionment of light and shade in Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A.'s, "Bianca's Lovers" (280), but we are scarcely so much enamoured with the colour, which is opaque and brickdusty. Mr. E. Benson's "Last Worshipper" (289), described in the catalogue as "an Egyptian in whom has survived some tradition of the ancient religion of the land prostrating himself in adoration before a head of the Sphinx," is commendable on the score of its serious intent and careful execution; nor does it lack matter for reflection in raising the curious question as to the precise period at which the Egyptians of old abandoned the worship of Isis and Osiris, of the Sphinx, and of the innumerable cow, cat, ape, and serpent divinities of the Nile. We learn from the historians that so late as the seventh century there were Italian peasants—*pagani*—who were still pagans, and who worshipped Pan, Bacchus, and Maia; but the Egyptian Pantheon was probably stamped out three or four centuries earlier—in all likelihood by the hermits of the Thebaid. Mr. E. Benson has evidently an eclectic and speculative mind; and in these days of clever and vivacious vulgarity it is something, even, to be serious.

Mr. Walter C. Stacey's "Back Again" (298)—a young sailor, just come home, narrating his experiences of a seafaring life to his delighted family—is one of those pictures for which a certain amount of popularity may safely be predicted, but the production of which does not require the expenditure of any very exhausting amount of inventiveness. It is very well modelled and very smoothly painted, and the listening expression in the countenance of the sailor's auditors is cleverly conveyed. Mr. T. Armstrong's "Feeding Pigeons" (301) is one of the most strongly-pronounced *Præ-Rafaellite* works in the Academy; and we confess that we should be able to appreciate its merits far better were "Feeding Pigeons" hung at the Grosvenor Gallery instead of at Burlington House. It is as out of place in Piccadilly (under Piccadilly's actual art-conditions) as a Trappist would be on the Ladies' Lawn at Goodwood. We say this without intending the slightest disrespect to Mr. Armstrong, whose work is full of estimable qualities—thoughtfulness and refinement pre-eminent among them. Still, those qualities are here, virtually, as caviar to the general. A similar remark will apply to the elaborate and studious productions of Mr. T. M. Rooke—the triad of pictures numbered 573, 574, and 575, and purporting to illustrate the story of Ruth. That these studies display a vast amount ofceptive and executive talent is undeniable; nor is it unlikely that a great many critics may claim for Mr. T. M. Rooke the possession of positive genius. It is a talent or a genius, however, which may be held to be, to most intents and purposes, esoteric on these walls. Academy visitors are, generally, too miscellaneous a class to comprehend the meaning and significance of the angular figures, the abnormal attitudes, the wan faces, the elfin tresses, and, in particular, the amazingly "crinkled" and corrugated draperies, the secret of manufacturing which both Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Rooke seemed to have learned from Mr. E. Burne Jones. We do not for a moment dispute the claim of such studious and capable professors of a peculiarly recondite school of art to adequate representation in public; but, for their own sakes,

perhaps it would be better if they availed themselves of the wider platform and the more congenial audience which might be found under Sir Coutts Lindsay's hospitable roof in New Bond-street.

There is nothing whatever abstruse or esoteric about Mr. E. Croft's "Ironsides Returning from Sacking a Cavalier's House" (528). Very grim and plain sailing realism indeed is apparent in the cavalcade of Roundheads, led, no doubt, by Captain Bind-their-Kings-in-Chains or Lieutenant Hew-Agag-in-pieces; and in the lurid glare of the burning manor-house in the distance. The picture is a very valuable specimen of historical *genre* treated in a solid downright fashion. In another picture, "Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor" (497), Mr. E. Crofts has scarcely, to our thinking, been so successful as in his "Ironsides." The composition is bisected (and not agreeably so) into an upper and a lower storey; and Cromwell, who is in the topmost half, does not seem the principal personage in the assemblage. Otherwise the work is full of Mr. Crofts' ordinary vigour and decision: going straight to the point, and of that point making the most that can be made.

Mr. Val. Prinsep, in a freak, presumably of daring caprice, essayed to extract some poetic sentiment from the apparently prosaic topic of a tribe of brawny young washerwomen drying their laundry-work on the slopes of a breezy down. Mr. Prinsep might have justified his audacity, had he so chosen, by pointing out that the washing of the heroes of the Iliad was always "done" at home; and that the Iphigenias and Electras did not disdain the labours of the wash-tub. "Mangling," it must be admitted, was an operation performed, not by the Grecian princesses, but by their papas, abroad. Now the class of subjects taken up by Mr. Prinsep, casually, and seemingly for a frolic, has been adopted systematically and with deliberation by that very capable and constantly improving painter Mr. R. W. Macbeth. "Potato Harvest in the Fens" (1031), must be taken as substantially a sequel and pendant to the "Agricultural Gang" of last year. The work before us is throughout distinguished for good work and intensity of purpose. Potatoes are certainly not poetical things abstractedly considered, although in the city of Metz or of Nancy (we forget which) there is a very beautiful bronze statue erected to the memory of Parmentier, "L'Introduit de la Pomme-de-terre en France." Nor, aesthetically considered, are the strong-limbed ladies whose duty it is to gather in the potato crop very interesting beings. There is, nevertheless, a pleasing amount of really poetical feeling in Mr. Macbeth's powerfully-drawn, well-grouped composition, in which, in addition to undeniable firmness and vigour, we distinctly recognise the existence of that refinement and of that subtle and delicate truth which some critics have failed to find in the "Potato Harvest." Its prominent faults are, to our thinking, an occasional inclination on the part of the painter to overstrain his attitudes, merely for the purpose of manifesting his mastery over the difficulties of draughtsmanship; and, next, a tendency in certain tones of the colour to an unhealthy looking lividness. For the rest, Mr. Macbeth will assuredly achieve great things if he adheres to his arduous enterprise of interpreting the Poetry of Common Life. The late admirable Macon, the lamented Frederic Walker, made bright steps in this long neglected branch of art; but in the exquisite productions of both artists there are signs of manual feebleness and indecision. Mr. Macbeth possesses strength as well as refinement, and, with unremitting study and practice, he should go far. We could wish, on the other hand, to Mr. Hubert Herkomer, another most meritorious and improving painter, the possession of a little less strength and a little more subtlety. "Der Bittgang: peasants praying for a successful harvest" (916) is almost overwhelmingly bold and dashing. You like a friend to shake hands with you; still, you are apt to wince when he grips your fingers, as it were, in an iron vice. When Mr. Herkomer pictorially salutes us, he seems to be inclined to wring our hand off at the wrist; and his colour is as uncompromising as his handling. In 417, a portrait of "Mr. Henry Mason" the artist is more subdued, and not at all the less pleasing on that account. A very thoughtful and suggestive "fancy" portrait is Mr. William Chappell's "Bavarian Schoolgirl" (433), a very graceful composition, full of sweetness and modesty of expression.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Tannhäuser" was given on Friday, for the first time this season, with a cast nearly identical with that of past performances. Again the Elisabeth of Mdle. Albani displayed that ideal grace and tenderness and special musical charm which were so conspicuous on the production of the Italian version of the opera here last season, and on its repetitions.

The cast included, also as before, Mdle. Cottino as the Shepherd, Signor Carpi as Tannhäuser, M. Maurel as Wolfram, Signor Pavani as Walther, Signor Capponi as the Landgrave, and Signori Sabater, Scolaria, and Raguer respectively as Heinrich, Bitterolf, and Reinmar; the part of Venus having been transferred to Mdle. Smeroschi.

Since our last notice Madame Adelina Patti has repeated her performances as Dinorah, and as Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni;" and on Tuesday appeared, for the first time this season, as Caterina, in "L'Etoile du Nord."

The third of the Floral Hall concerts, on Saturday afternoon, included brilliant vocal performances by Madame Adelina Patti, Mdles. Albani and Marimon, and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera Company.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty last week was the production on Thursday of "Robert le Diable," the first of Meyerbeer's three great historico-legendary operas, "Les Huguenots" and "Le Prophète" being the others. Most of the important features of the cast were identical with those of past performances by Mr. Mapleson's company, when occupying Drury-Lane Theatre. The chief exception was the character of Alice, the peasant-girl, whose benign influence foils the spells of the fiend Bertram exercised over her foster-brother, Robert of Normandy. In the part referred to Mdle. Salla sang with much grace, and was particularly successful in the aria "Vanne, vanne," the couplets "Nel lasciar," in the scene with Bertram at the cross, and in the two trios with that character and Roberto.

As the Princess Isabelle Mdle. Alwina Valleria sang the brilliant music of the character with much fluency, and gained great applause, especially in the air "In vano il Fato," in prominent passages of the second finale, in the duet with Robert, and the cavatina, "Roberto, o tu che adoro."

Signor Fancelli, as Robert, sang effectively, as did Signor Foli as Bertram. Each of these two performances, however, would have been the better for a little more animation in acting. Signor Rinaldi was, as formerly, an efficient Ram-baldo, and other characters were filled by M. Gounet and Signor Brocolini and Grazzi.

The scenery, by Messrs. Grieve and Fox, includes a beautiful view of the Sicilian seashore and a picturesque representation of the ruined cloisters by moonlight. In this latter there

his some excellent ballet-action, with the very clever solo dancing of Mdlle. Kattie Lanner as Elena, the principal of the resuscitated nuns.

The important orchestral and choral effects were forcibly rendered, Sir M. Costa having occupied his usual place as conductor.

"Faust" was given on Saturday, with the important specialties of Madame Christine Nilsson's fine performance as Margherita, and that of M. Faure as Mephistophiles. Signor Fancelli, as Faust, sang effectively, as did Mdlle. Justine Macvitz as Siebel. Signor del Puente was a very satisfactory Valentine; the small part of Marta was well filled by Madame Lablache, as was that of Wagner by Signor Franceschi.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Chiomi made her first appearance here, as Lucia, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and met with a favourable reception. For Thursday "Faust" was announced, and for Saturday "Robert le Diable." On Tuesday next Signor Talbo is to make his first appearance as the Duke in "Rigoletto."

Rossini's "Otello" is announced as in preparation, with Madame Christine Nilsson as Desdemona, M. Faure as Iago, and Signor Tamberlik as Otello.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The performances at the Royal Albert Hall came to a close this week with two supplemental concerts—one on Monday afternoon and another on Tuesday evening. The programme on the first occasion comprised the "Kaiser Marsch" and selections from "Die Meistersinger," "Siegfried," "Das Rheingold," and "Die Walküre;" the principal singers having been Madame Materna, Frau von Sadler-Grün, Herr Unger, and Herr Carl Hill.

On Tuesday the "Huldigungs Marsch" and extracts from "Tristan und Isolde," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung" were given. The principal singers were again Madame Materna, Herr Unger, and Herr Hill. At the close of the performance Herr Wagner addressed the orchestral players in German, expressing his gratification at their exertions.

The larger share of conducting has devolved on Herr Richter, whose skill in this respect appears to surpass that of Wagner himself.

It is unquestionable that the chief effects throughout the Festival were produced by the orchestral pieces, especially those selected from the operas which preceded the "Nibelungen" series in composition. The performances in this respect, and in the case of the principal vocalists, especially Madame Materna and Herr Carl Hill, have been generally excellent. Whether the result of the festival will be to enhance, or to weaken, the general desire to hear Wagner's latest works in stage performance here is open to question. The sanction given by himself to a hearing of music detached from those accessories of scenery and stage action which he had heretofore pronounced to be indispensable to its comprehension, is calculated to lead to the inference either that his theories are not sound or that his practice is elastic.

The Sacred Harmonic Society closed its forty-fifth season yesterday (Friday) week with performances of Spohr's oratorio "The Last Judgment," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie." The solo singers in the first were Mesdames Sinico and Poole, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. L. Thomas; in the other work Miss A. Larkcom, Madame Clara Suter, and Madame Poole. Among the most effective pieces during the evening were the trio, "Hearts feel that love Thee," sung by the ladies just named, and the overture and war march, also from "Athalie." Sir M. Costa conducted, as usual.

The first of a series of opera concerts was given at the Royal Aquarium on Saturday evening, when a varied programme was contributed to by Mdlles. Valleria and Rodani, and Signori Carrion and Brocolini, besides orchestral performances, and the solo pianoforte playing of Mdlle. Debllement.

The last but one of this season's New Philharmonic concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, when the programme was of strong and varied interest, having comprised Beethoven's symphony in B flat; Sir J. Benedict's overture to "The Tempest," and Auber's to "La Sirène;" a pianoforte concerto by Lisolt, executed by M. Joseph Wieniawski; and a concerto of Corelli, played by that successful young violinist M. Paul Viardot. The vocalists were Mdlle. Rosavella and Herr Armin von Boehme.

The seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society on Monday evening included performances of Spohr's great symphony known as "The Power of Sound," Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," that by Wagner to "Tannhäuser," and Professor G. A. Macfarren's violin concerto, finely played by Herr Straus. Madame Campobello-Sinico and Signor Campobello were the vocalists.

The concert given on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Moore, consisted chiefly of songs and ballads with which his name is associated both poetically and musically. Misses Helen D'Alton and Robertson, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, were the solo singers—some glees having been contributed by the London Glee and Madrigal Union.

Concerts begin to crowd upon us fast, if not furious. Among the most important ones held this week was Madame Puzzi's annual concert, which took place at St. George's Hall on Monday morning; a chamber concert was given by Mr. Alfred Gilbert and Madame Gilbert, at Langham Hall, on Wednesday; Mr. and Madame Frank Elmore's complimentary benefit concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday; Miss Kate Westrop gave an evening concert on the same day at the Royal Academy of Music; and yesterday (Friday) evening, in the same place, Mr. C. H. Coudery was to give a performance of a sacred cantata, "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," composed by himself; followed by a miscellaneous selection.

A series of performances of operas in English, under the direction of Mr. George Perren, was begun at the Alexandra Palace on Tuesday, when "Il Trovatore" was given, with Miss Arabella Smythe as Leonora. For Thursday "Maritana" was announced, with Miss Edith Wynne as the heroine.

The fourth matinée of the Musical Union, directed by Mr. John Ella, took place on Tuesday, when the programme included Mozart's string quartet in D minor, and Beethoven's in D major, and a trio by M. Saint-Saens, who was the pianist, Signor Papini having been the leading violinist.

The last subscription concert of the season of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir took place on Thursday evening, when a selection of sacred and secular music was performed. An extra concert is to be given on June 28.

The fifth of Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recitals was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, with a programme comprising important works by Brahms, Beethoven, Schumann, and Clementi.

This (Saturday) afternoon "Elijah" is to be performed for

the benefit of Mr. William Carter, who will conduct, and whose excellent choir will render the important choral music of the work.

Herr Rubinstein's extraordinary pianoforte performances have proved even more attractive and successful this year than they were last, great as the result then was. His recitals are to close this (Saturday) afternoon; and next Monday he is to give a grand farewell concert at the Crystal Palace.

Madame Christine Nilsson will give a morning concert at St. James's Hall next Wednesday, in aid of the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses. In addition to her own performances those of several other eminent artists are announced.

Preparations are making by the International Mozart Society for a grand festival in honour of that composer, to be held during the latter part of July at Salzburg, his native town. It is proposed that two evening performances and one morning performance shall be given in the college hall. Herr Dessoff is to have the direction of the festival; and nearly the whole of the orchestra of the Vienna Court Opera House have promised to assist. Besides the musical proceedings, there are to be entertainments of a varied character, such as assemblies, regattas, and performances in the theatre. Should the festival be a success, it is proposed to repeat it periodically.

Mdlle. Titens has been seriously ill; but she is, we are glad to hear, sufficiently improved to give good ground for hope of her ultimate recovery.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DERBY.

As is almost invariably the case, the present week has been the most important in the sporting calendar; for not only has the greatest race of the year taken place, but on Monday last there were two contests for the title of champion in other branches of our "national sports." The weather on Monday was very cold and windy; but there was considerable improvement on the following day, and our great annual holiday was rendered additionally pleasant by one of the first real summer days of the season. The meeting opened auspiciously on Tuesday, as there were large fields for every event, and the Woodcote Stakes fully maintained its prestige as one of the most important of the early two-year-old races. The Craven Stakes was certainly a match between Dalham and Controversy; and though the latter was decidedly the better of the two last season, he does not appear to have retained his form, so the great race that the Duke of Westminster's horse ran with Umpire at Manchester last week naturally made him a strong favourite, and, leaving Controversy just as he liked at the distance, he won very easily indeed. In the Egmont Plate, Trappist showed that he retained all his brilliant speed, and successfully conceded 17 lb. to the much-improved Pluton. No less than sixteen ran for a Maiden Plate for two-year-olds, for which Hackthorpe, a colt of Lord Lonsdale's, reported to be 7 lb. in front of Birdie, was at once made a very hot favourite, and had no trouble in winning. The absence of any performer of note appeared to make the Woodcote Stakes an unusually open race, and of the thirteen starters only Thurio and Chevernel had ever previously carried silk. Anything of Mr. Peck's is invariably heavily supported by the public, and as Cyprus, by Lord Clifden—Idalia, had very good looks to recommend him, he was by far the most heavily supported of the lot. Colifichet, an own brother to Punch, in Count Lagrange's stable, has also good looks to recommend him; but King David and Precursor, the latter being an own brother to Forerunner, did not create a favourable impression, as they were both small and deficient in bone and power. Cyprus ran somewhat green, and, a hundred yards from home, appeared to be in trouble; but he came again with great gameness, and finally won by half a length from Centenary, a very nice half-brother to Rosicrucian and The Palmer, by Blair Athol—Madame Eglantine.

The one heavy shower which fell on Wednesday morning scarcely served to lay the dust; yet, though the weather was all that could be wished, the road appears to be less and less patronised each year, and on our arrival on the course it was apparent that the attendance fell far short of what we have been accustomed to see of late years. On entering the paddock, immediately after the decision of the Bentinck Welter Handicap, the first of the Derby horses we encountered was Orleans. He is a light, leggy colt, rather short in his barrel, and will be more at home in a five-furlong spin than he was in the race of Wednesday. The most conflicting rumours were afloat respecting Chamant. We heard that he had retired to 100 to 8, that he was scratched, that he was a hot favourite again, &c., and at last a simultaneous rush to one part of the paddock announced the appearance of the once mighty Frenchman. Jennings walked at his head, looking more than usually serious; still, as the colt moved quickly round, utterly regardless of being the object of such general attention, we could not discover anything wrong with him. "The most beautiful pony I ever saw in my life," was one gentleman's verdict on Altyre, and we can thoroughly endorse it, as it exactly describes him. He is wonderfully compact and full of muscle and power, and with about two inches more height and corresponding length he would be the model of a Derby winner. The American candidate, Brown Prince, presented a complete contrast to him in every respect. He is a big, powerful, rough-and-ready sort of colt, with a plain head and rugged hips, and, though he had evidently done plenty of work since his meritorious race for the Two Thousand, he gave us the idea of having undergone a somewhat hurried preparation. The same remark applies to Plunger, who has grown considerably in height since last season, but has not thickened and let down as he should have done. The comic element was supplied by Lady Miller, a filly in the Cockney Boy stable, who cut just about the same figure that the latter did some years ago. She ran in a gigantic pair of light-coloured blinkers, while her jockey's get-up did not compare favourably with that of Cannon or Archer. We must candidly admit that we only bestowed a cursory glance on Glen Arthur, who was destined to play such an important part in the race; but Silvio, one of the few bay Blair Athols, struck us as being especially fit, and a very nice colt, though a little on the small side. Rob Roy was far more taking to the eye; and was, perhaps, the best-looking of the sixteen; indeed, he was almost too handsome, and scarcely gave the idea of a genuine stayer, though those identified with him had no doubt of his stamina. In his canter he moved with the greatest dash and resolution; and Silvio, Brown Prince, and Altyre also pleased their supporters; but Chamant seemed afraid to extend himself, and we are surprised that he did not recede considerably further in the betting. A good start was effected at the first attempt—though, of course, Lady Miller could not keep with her field for fifty yards; and, being soon stopped by the crowd, which swarmed into the course, she arrived at the winning-post about a quarter of an hour after Silvio

had weighed in. Orleans, who refused to gallop at the finish, was also beaten off. As they turned Tattenham Corner Lord Falmouth's colours were very prominent, and Glen Arthur, Touchet, and Grey Friar were also well in front, Chamant being in trouble thus early. Approaching the distance, Rob Roy went to the front, and loud shouts announced his victory; but a few strides further on Archer brought Silvio with a great rush on the lower ground, and, overhauling Mr. Mackenzie's colt at every stride, passed him about one hundred yards from home, and won by half a length from Glen Arthur, who also caught Rob Roy and beat him by about the same distance for second place. Rhidoroch was only a head behind Rob Roy; and then came Brown Prince, Touchet, Thunderstone, Grey Friar, and Chamant, in the order named. Though few backers can have profited by the victory of Silvio, Lord Falmouth's success was very warmly received, and Archer, who has never ridden a finer race, will become more popular than ever. The result curiously resembles that of the Derby of 1870, when Kingcraft, who, like Silvio, carried Lord Falmouth's colours into third place for the Guineas, beat a tremendous favourite in Macgregor, and Palmerston, a rank outsider, was second. The only other noteworthy feature of the Derby Day was the runaway victory of Lady Lumley in the Stanley Stakes, those speedy fillies, Grace and Ersilia, never being able to go the pace with her.

A remarkable race for the sculling championship of England took place from Putney to Mortlake on Monday last. The competitors were John Higgins, of Shadwell, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Newcastle, and, on the previous Saturday, odds of 2 to 1 were laid on the former, though, when it was found that the race would have to be rowed in a perfect hurricane, even money was accepted by the supporters of the northerner, who is far the more powerful of the two. He got off with an advantage of nearly two lengths, and Higgins, who seemed utterly helpless among the waves, was beaten by fully 300 yards.

The New Thames Yacht Club sailed its cutter-matches yesterday week, in three classes, the course for the first two being from Gravesend round the Mouse and back, and for the third-class yachts, round the West Oaze buoy and back. Mr. Borwick's Neva won the first prize, Mr. Macmaster's Myosotis and Sir F. Gooch's Coralie took the first and second prizes in the second-class, and Mr. Williams's Butterfly and Mr. Burnett's Dachshund were the winners in the 20-ton class.

On Saturday the annual cricket-match between Cambridge University and the Surrey Club closed in favour of the former by seven wickets; the match between Derbyshire and Hampshire ended to the advantage of the first-mentioned county by 192 runs; and the match at Lord's between the Marylebone Club and the Derbyshire team ended in a victory for the former by 40 runs.

On Monday John Roberts, jun., and W. Cook played 1000 up, even, at the Gaiety Restaurant, for the championship of billiards. Owing to the fact that, with half a dozen exceptions, no tickets were issued to members of the press, we are unable to give details, and can only state that Roberts won by 223 points.

There was a great gathering of bicycle riders last Saturday at Hampton Court, the occasion being the third annual meet of the clubs of the Home Circuit. Between 1500 and 2000 members of these clubs assembled on their bicycles between the Lion Gates at Hampton Court and Kingston Bridge.

The second meeting of picked athletes of the sister countries (England and Ireland) took place last Saturday at the Stamford Bridge athletic grounds. England gained the day by carrying off 11 prizes out of 13.

Earl Cowper has made a present to the infirmary at Hertford of the freehold of the site on which the institution stands. In doing so, his Lordship states that the institution is so useful that he was glad to be able to give it this assistance. The infirmary has hitherto been held on a lease for ninety-nine years, and nearly the half of that period had expired.

In presiding at the opening of the Nursing Home and Children's Association at Stratford-on-Avon last Saturday afternoon the Marquis of Hertford announced the bequest of £4000 to the funds of the charity from Mr. Gibbins, of Ethington. There was a large and most influential gathering, and the ceremony concluded with an open-air concert.

The trustees of the Prince Consort Memorial Fund have transferred to the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts and the Royal Irish Academy of Music each the sum of £940 Government Stock, the accumulation of interest on the fund invested by the trustees pending the completion of the Memorial. These are to form prize funds, to be called "Prince Albert Prize Funds," in memory of the late Prince Consort.

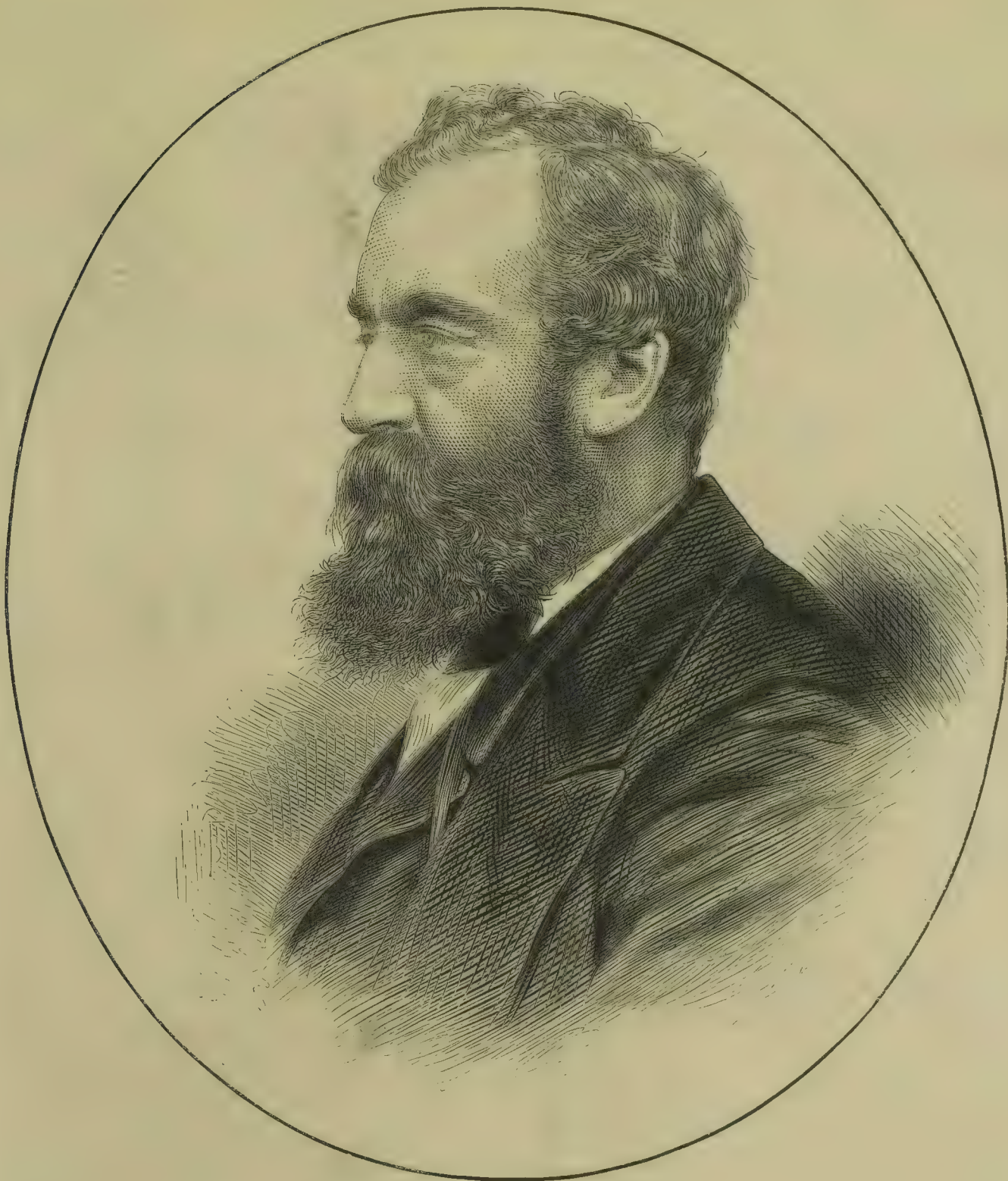
Sir Charles Reed addressed several thousand persons assembled at Newport last week with reference to the South Wales Sunday School Conference, which had just held two important sittings. He said he was working on the lines laid down by Mr. Forster, and provision for the secular teaching of 150,000 children in London was made by the School Board. The Sunday school must come in and take these children a step higher. He contended that Sunday school work had conducted to loyalty, and asserted that the great spirit of endurance in Lancashire at the time of the cotton famine was attributable to Sunday school influence.

A statue which has been erected in West Princes-street-gardens, Edinburgh, to the memory of the late Professor Sir James Simpson, was unveiled by Lady Galloway, last Saturday, in presence of the Lord High Commissioner (Lord Galloway), the Lord Provost, magistrates, members of the Town Council, and a large assemblage of people. Dr. Alexander Wood, chairman of the memorial committee, formally handed over the statue to the Lord Provost, as representing the city. His Lordship, in appropriate terms, acknowledged the compliment. The statue, of bronze, represents Sir James in a sitting posture, and is a striking likeness. Mr. Brodie is the sculptor.

Highway robbers with masks on their faces are not altogether things of the past. About ten o'clock on Monday evening Mr. W. H. Hodgson, assistant solicitor to the Treasury, residing at Lewisham, was returning home in a carriage, with his sister and niece, from a visit to his brother on Woolwich-common. While they were passing a dark and lonely spot on Blackheath near the gravel-pits, two men rushed to the horse's head from the side of the road, seized the reins with such violence that the horse was thrown back on its haunches, and, each presenting a pistol at the head of the driver, threatened to blow out his brains if he spoke or moved. Mr. Hodgson, opening the carriage window to inquire the cause of the delay, was confronted by one of the highwaymen, while the other thrust in his head at the opposite window. The two robbers, who were masked, presented their pistols, demanding "Your money or your life!" Mr. Hodgson handed them the loose silver (about 5s.) which he had in his pocket. This, however, did not satisfy them, and they asked for his purse, which he delivered, with its contents, two £5 Bank of England notes and about £7 in gold. The thieves then ran off.



THE WAR: TOWN AND FORTRESS OF RUSTCHUK, ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE LATE SIR M. DIGBY WYATT, ARCHITECT.



THE WAR: THE TURKISH GUN-BOAT LUTFI DJELIL, SUNK BY THE RUSSIAN BATTERIES NEAR BRAILA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE LATE SIR MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT.

This eminent member of the profession of architects, whose death was lately announced, was about fifty-seven years of age. He was the younger son of a former metropolitan police magistrate at Lambeth. Having been trained in the office of his elder brother, Mr. Thomas Wyatt, architect, and having travelled and studied his art on the Continent, Matthew Digby Wyatt, from 1848 to 1850, bore an active part in several public undertakings, to which he was introduced through the Society of Arts. He assisted, under Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox, Sir W. Cubitt, and Mr. Owen Jones, in the erection of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851; and, during two or three years afterwards, in the arrangement and decoration of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. He was again and again employed in the British Department of the Paris and other foreign Exhibitions. As an architect, since 1855, his most important work has been done for the Government of India and the old East India Company; he was associated with Sir Gilbert Scott as joint architect of the new India Government Office at Westminster. He received the honour of knighthood in 1869. Sir M. Digby Wyatt also designed and superintended the building of many grand private mansions in town and country. He was the author of some valuable published treatises on the different arts and styles of ornamentation, and in 1870 held the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts, besides which he produced a variety of lectures, essays, and official reports. The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

LAW AND POLICE.

Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him on Thursday the case of "Turner v. Tepper," which was an action by representatives and next of kin of the late Mr. Turner, R.A., against the executors of the late Mr. Jabez Tepper, who had acted as the solicitor to the plaintiffs. It appeared that he induced them to sell to him, at the price of £2500, engravings and plates of the pictures of the late Mr. Turner, although Mr. Gambart, who was accustomed to value works of fine art, had before offered him £6000, which was gradually increased to £10,000. The plates and engravings were sold by Mr. Tepper's executors for about £40,000. The plaintiffs sought to set aside the sale to the late Mr. Tepper on the ground of fraud. His Lordship held that fraud vitiated the sale to the late Mr. Tepper, and gave judgment accordingly.

Colonel Grant having brought an action against the Secretary of State for India for having been improperly retired from the service, on the ground that he entered under a special contract with the East India Company, Mr. Justice Grove decided on Tuesday that, in the interests of the public service, the Secretary of State has absolute power of dismissal, which could not be waived by contract.

The extraordinary suit by which it was sought to establish the will of the late Mr. Charles Frederick Ker in favour of Mrs. Georgina Baker was concluded in Dublin on Saturday. The further evidence showed that the testator had an attack of delirium tremens at the time he committed suicide, and that on the night before the will was made he was labouring under delusions. The jury were discharged without agreeing upon a verdict.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday James Sandford Scott, who was convicted in April last of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury, but judgment upon whom was postponed until a question as to the state of his mind had been inquired into, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. During the hearing of a charge of conspiracy and fraud against two men named Atkinson and Edgington on Tuesday one of the jurors fell dead in the box. The cause of the death was said to be heart disease. The two prisoners were sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Alexander H. Westaway, formerly a member of the London Stock Exchange, was found guilty of having unlawfully appropriated to his own use securities to the value of £2160, and sentence upon him was postponed till next session. John Wicks, who was committed on a charge of having murdered his wife at Kensal New Town, and against whom the grand jury returned a bill for manslaughter only, was acquitted on Wednesday. Thomas S. Haven was, for obtaining money by false pretences, sent to penal servitude for seven years.

The full penalty of £20, with three months' hard labour in default, was inflicted by Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, on Herbert French, for attempting to obtain a situation as butler by means of a false character. The prisoner could not pay, and was sent to gaol.

Eleven persons, principally colliers, were convicted at Chesterfield on Tuesday of cruelty to cocks by setting them to fight. It was proved that steel spurs were taken out of the side of one of the dying cocks. The three principals were fined £3 each, the remaining nine offenders being fined £1 each. The prosecution was instituted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The East Riding magistrates at Hull on Tuesday fined Thomas Archer, of Newington, £9 for placing poisoned bread on land belonging to a neighbour, by which several fowls were poisoned.

Dr. Sel leimann was an honoured guest at a dinner given on Tuesday by the Grocers' Company in their corporate hall in the Poultry.

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PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS. Openenax, Jockey Club, Eton, Eton, Eton, Eton, Kiss-Me-Quick, White Rose, and 100 others from every flower that breathes fragrance, 2s. 6d. each; or three bottles in a case, 7s. The above Sweet Scents in Sachet Powder, 1s. 6d. each, can be forwarded by post. Sold by fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in all parts of the world.—2, New Bond-street, W.

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, BALDNESS.—Rennie's World-famed WHISKERINE produces Hair in rapid bushy luxuriance, quick, certain, harmless. Never disappoints, as over 50,000 in Army, Constabulary, Clerks, Workmen, &c., gratefully testify. Full Packets, ready for use, 12 stamps, post-free. Test one. Marvellously successful in obstinate cases.

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Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may in eight easy lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, Banking, and Mercantile Offices, Arithmetic, Shorthand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his Institution, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1877.

The Lord Mayor will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS towards the Hospital Sunday Fund, 1877. All friends of the movement unable to make their Donations on the day are requested to send their contributions to the Mission House, addressed to Mr. Henry N. Cusance, the secretary to the fund, who will give official receipts for each contribution. Cheques should be crossed Bank of England, and sent to the Mission House.

THERMAL ESTABLISHMENT OF VICHY.

Department of Allier, France. Property of the French Government. At the Establishment of Vichy, one of the best in Europe, Baths and Shower Baths of every description are given for the treatment of Stomach, Liver, and Bladder Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Urinary Calculi, &c. Programme of amusements—Every day from May 15 to Sept. 30. Theatre and Concerts in the Casino, Music in the Park, Ball, Concert, Reading, Billiard, Card, Smoking, and Drawing Rooms. Rooms reserved for Ladies. The Theatre can contain 1100 people, and every day Theatrical and Lyrical representations are given by the first artists of Paris. Vichy is visited every year by 30,000 Tourists and Invalids. All information respecting the journey to Vichy, hours of Bathing, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and prices of same is sent free. Write to Paris, 23, Boulevard Montmartre, or to the Establishment at Vichy (Allier).

JOHN MORTLOCK begs to call attention to the "EVERY-DAY" DINNER SERVICES, complete for 12 Persons, £4 15s. Colours are indestructible. The Pottery Galleries, 203 and 204 Oxford-street; 30 and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

DEEP BLUE DINNER SERVICES at £3 15s. 6d. and £4 4s. the Set for Twelve Persons complete may be obtained at GARDNER'S, 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross. Photographs free on application.

GARDNERS' TOUGHENED GLASS and **INDESTRUCTIBLE DINNER WARE**, the glass direct from De La Bastie's Manufactory. Wholesale Price-Lists free on application. GARDNERS', 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

MAPLE and CO. FURNITURE. TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNITURE. New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE containing the Price of Every Article required, post-free. MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

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CARPETS. British and Foreign, of every description. 500 Pieces best Brussels, old patterns, 3s. 9d. per yard. MAPLE and CO., 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CRETONE CHINTZ. Just received from Mulhouse, a Manufacturer's Stock of about 1000 Pieces, at prices varying from 10d. per yard. These goods are about half the price they were. MAPLE and CO., 148, Tottenham-court-road, London.

SILK DAMASKS. The largest and most varied assortment at old prices. Satins, Silks, Cotelines, Silk Reps of all Colours, in Stock. MAPLE and CO., 149, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MAPLE and CO. CARPETS. TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S complete ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE, new and enlarged Edition, gratis and post-free. Contains nearly 800 designs of useful, artistic, and well-seasoned Furniture, and also Estimates for completely furnishing any class of House. Orders for completely furnishing in any part of England, upon cash terms, are delivered, fitted, and fixed, inclusive. 71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London.

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CHUBB'S FIRE and THIEF RESISTING SAFES, steel-plated, and with their Patent Diagonal Bolts, are the most secure. Chubb's Patent Latches and Locks for all purposes. Cash and Deed Boxes. Price-Lists sent free. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.; and 63, St. James's-street, S.W.

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THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only.—Whites, for Pastry, 12s. per bushel; Households, for Bread, 11s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 10s. 8d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14lb.; Fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, 5s. 8d. per bushel, or 21s. 6d. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 4s.; Middlings, 2s. 4d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per peck. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 5s. per bushel, or 23s. per sack. Lentil Flour, for invalids, in tins, 1lb. size, 1s. 1d. and 7lb. 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for large quantities. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

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BAUER'S THE BEST SHAMPOO. "HEAD (& BATH) SOAP." Cleanses, strengthens, and promotes the growth of the hair, removing scurf, and producing healthy action of the Skin. It is also a most elegant Toilet Soap. Price 6d. Sample on receipt of eight stamps by OSBORNE, BAUER, and CHESEMAN, Perfumers to the Queen, 19, Golden-square, Regent-street, London, W.

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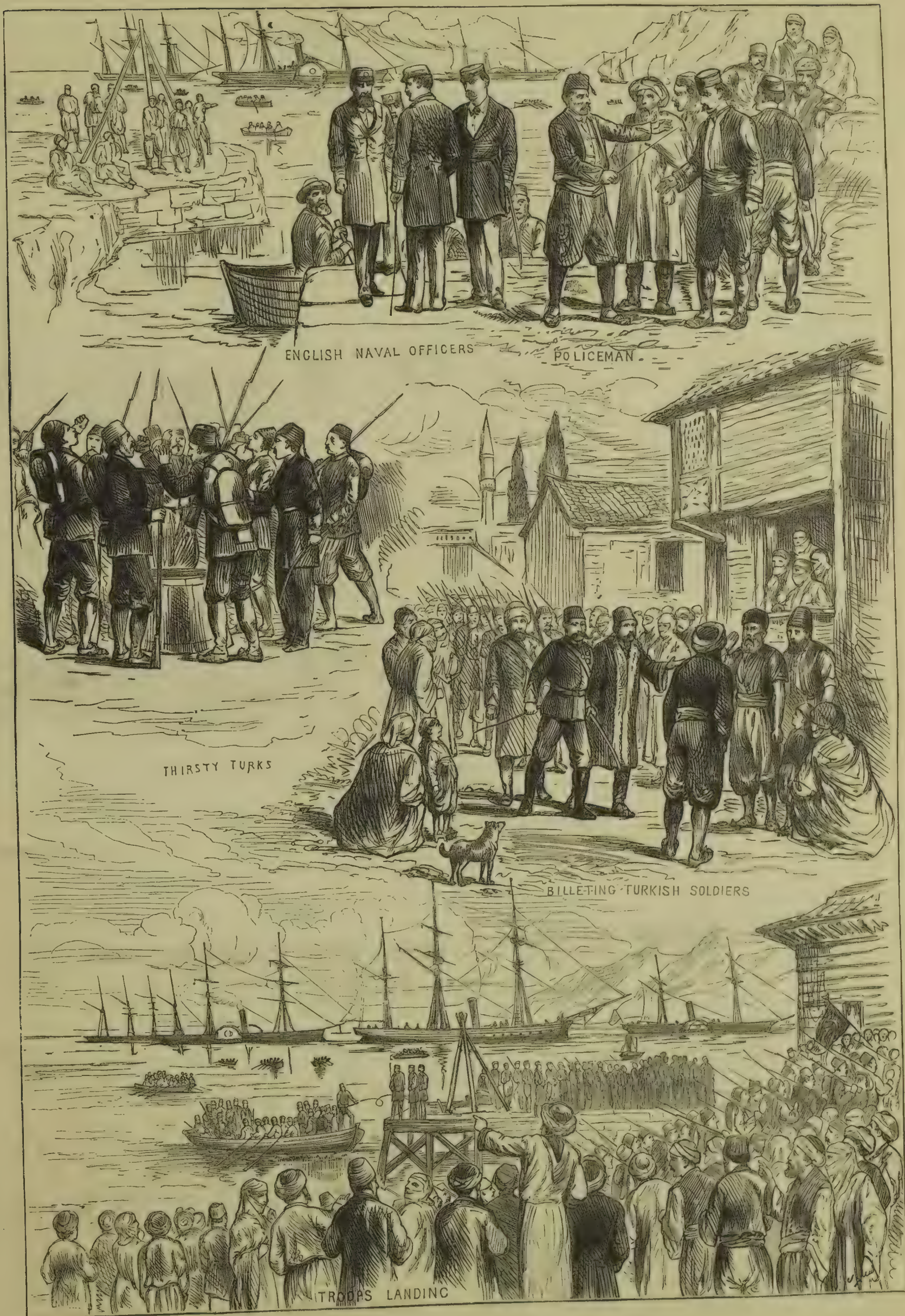
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ELYSIAN FIELDS.

When that I was and a tiny little boy
(Sing hey ho, the wind and the rain)
A foolish thing was but a toy—
And the rain it raineth every day!

Every day!—from the beginning of September till the end of May. And we grumble, not seeing the poetry of the thing: which has its poetry nevertheless. Children, whose principal occupation is (if I remember right) to stand on chairs and look out of the window, see perfectly well what I mean; and the great poet of small everyday things—Hans Christian Andersen—has expressed it, charmingly as ever: more than once, I think, though I am not sure in which of his tales. (But there is one beginning, "How it did rain, to be sure!"—and then the Elder Witch opens with an account of the way a little schoolboy caught cold, by standing in a puddle up to his ankles; which is poetry, though it does not sound like it.)

But when we were tiny boys, and stood on chairs, and watched the rain a-raining every day, we saw the poetry of everything. The dim slanting lines, the water dashing against the window and splashing in the pools, the drops forming and falling from the sill, the gutters foaming furiously downhill—rivers along which how our fleets of walnut-shells would sail, when it was fine enough to go out!—all, all were full of a meaning which we could not fathom; but there *was* a meaning, and that is everything. For, if there is a meaning underlying all, does not that answer the question constantly asked, from the beginning of the world; answered as constantly, with a vehemence which somehow does not seem quite satisfactory?

The old quotation comes in, from Wordsworth's ode. He was right. The glory and freshness have faded; only their memory gives a poignancy which is even painful to every sweet scent of spring—to the smell of the fresh leaves, of the first strawberries, of the flowers—and to that odour of the "toddled earth" after rain which Milton, Addison, every poet—even the dumbest—has felt so keenly. These joys are generally little more than the eastern reflection of the sun after he has set; we cannot now be satisfied with the everyday delights of childhood—we go afar for pleasure, and consult Baedeker and Bradshaw for our poetry, finding none in the daily downfall of the steady rain.

And it is true that this last-named species of delight is not that which one most naturally associates with the thought of May. Rather one imagines a bright, warm day, when it is possible to lie upon a sloping mossy bank in the sunshine—perhaps just outside the trees of a little wood, in a clearing of a few acres, where the buttercups give a glory to the grass, over which by moonlight the "merry brown hares" leap on the way to their Walpurgis meeting, around which hundreds of the earliest birds (proud of secured worms, and of the houses in eligible localities which they have just obtained for the season) make themselves heard in animated and ceaseless discussions of family matters. In the true May weather such a field of Elysium would indeed be the happiest of resting-places; one might dream there of past dreams, hear songs of spring again which dead voices had sung, linger in a melancholy more sweet than joy.

This was the heaven of the ancients—the blissful part of their Hades, whither came Achilles, and all other heroes and mighty men and women, and wandered for ever, in a misty light, tall and slender forms, amid high green grass, with crimson poppy-flowers for sleep, and yellow daffodils for remembered fame. From older poets' descriptions of such a place, Tennyson borrowed the splendid imagery he has used more than once or twice—the lines which occur, not, I think, greatly varied, in the "Lotus Eaters," in "Lucretius," in the "Morte d'Arthur," where is described that island-valley of Avilion, "where never falls the least white spot of snow;" and a monkish writer—one of those whose writings first stirred the ambition of the great Columbus—imitates the same passage when he tries to paint the Garden of the World, that "land beyond the sunset" which was sought and found by the Genoese sailor, and whose name now carries with it associations hardly of repose and poetry. From this Elysium, too, our latest bards, whose mission, they tell us, is only to be idle singers of an empty day, derive their inspiration: the creation of the clear-spirited Greeks lives again in the mystic and shadowy writings of Britons of to-day.

And it deserved to live, this beautiful ideal; it is the most deeply poetic of all mythological conceptions of heaven. Look at the others. Walhalla is rich with the clang of beakers, the shout of carousing warriors: it touches the imagination at once, brings a vivid picture before the eyes; but how utterly it falls to pieces, translated into literal prose! A heaven of eating and drinking! It reminds me of a ghastly misprint I saw once in a quotation from "In Memoriam," which represented us as, after death, sitting at a

Continual feast
Enjoying each the other's food!

The "happy hunting-grounds" of the Indian, less poetic at first sight, are perhaps truer and finer in reality; there is something clear and bracing about them, at all events—but the ideal is hardly a high one. Of the sensuous and cloying beauty of Mohammed's paradise one need not say much; those dark-skinned houris, with eyes alight with strange amorous fire, can enter into no conception of heaven except that formed in a land where women are looked upon and treated merely as animals—and consequently become very much what the men try to make of them.

Infinitely higher and purer is the wistful Greek imagination of a gracious communion of heroes and sages; saddened and dreamy indeed, but noble, beautiful, and chaste. The wide and quiet meadows of Elysium, vague, without bound or landmark, wisely undefined, are perhaps the only conception of such a resting-place which has no absurd side. No caricaturist could find anything grotesque in the tender melancholy of this conception: which seems at first sight strange, when one recollects the havoc which has been made by innumerable satirists, from Aristophanes downwards, of the Greek Olympus, with its amorous, quarrelsome, pig-headed bevy of deities. But it is a long step from Olympus to Hades (which does *not* mean "from heaven to hell," as some ill-informed novelist has imagined)—a step, in some sense, from the ridiculous to the sublime. Why it should be is a question I have never seen asked—why the abode of the Greek gods, and, equally, the abode of their wicked after death, should have been filled with vulgar pleasures and vulgar miseries, while their ideal Elysium is, in its way, so perfect and so pure. May not the reason be that while the dwelling-place of the deities and the tortures of the damned were absolute inventions, made with an effort, and rendered in every way as striking as possible, the place of eternal rest appeared only the natural satisfaction of weary spirits—the home which poets and philosophers might honestly believe that they should find, the repose they would fairly deserve after the hard struggle of a conscientious life? In other words, was not one an ideal of what might be—of things entirely beyond the range of human thought—while the other was a guess at what naturally *would* be; a sad place, with all its beauty; for the

Greek could not imagine that it was ever a gain to part from life?

But what a way we have come from the dreary rain we started in! And there is absolutely a hope that the rain has gone away from us; there is bright sky overhead, not cloudless, but made almost brighter by the intense white of the clouds which move slowly along it. With the rain—which with all its poetry is horribly depressing—there pass away the melancholy thoughts that made even our joys seem sad; with the first real day of summer comes a buoyant air, a glow and an inspiration, that makes us feel that a real and brilliant happiness is possible even to those who are no longer little boys. Let us walk—whither we before intended to go, when the supreme powers of Jupiter Pluvius stopped us—into those Elysian Fields which extend along the banks, not of the gloomy Styx, but of the bright and quivering Seine, on whose waters in the sunshine innumerable merry Charons dart from shore to shore in ferry-boats so light and graceful that they have been named *Les Hirondelles*. Parties of pleasure start for St. Cloud or for Sèvres; others pass only from one pier to another, and disembark close to the pleasant promenade which the French, with their customary tendency to a quaint little classicism, have called the *Champs Elystes*.

Who does not know them, these brilliant "fields" which form such an absolute contrast to their namesake? A mile and more in length—though they do not look it—their whole extent, from the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde to the massive Arc de Triomphe is crowded with the people in all the world most unlike one's ideal Homeric heroes (if not quite so unlike the reality), who have come to enjoy their more or less well-earned repose in the pleasure-ground of all nations. A flashing beauty, as wanting in poetry as beauty can well be, distinguishes them; the restlessness of an ant-hill without its industry, the bustle of a fair, and, at night, almost its vulgarity. Vanity Fair should be its name: not a title which recalls the country and heaven.

Yet here there are youth, children, flowers, pleasure. In the year's first real sunshine one must not be too hard upon anything which can give us these—nor upon an enjoyment which, with all its faults, is real and living. Looking upon it, one cannot wonder that the Greeks, with their eager and intense appetite for life, found chiefly a sadness (however sweet) in the contemplation of the loveliest meadows of the Elysium hereafter.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DAVY'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RESEARCHES.

Professor James Dewar, M.A., of Cambridge, the new Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, gave the first of a course of three lectures on the Chemical Philosophy of Sir Humphry Davy on Tuesday, May 22. He began by briefly noticing some of Davy's earliest experimental work, such as the fusion of ice by the heat produced by the friction of two pieces; and the production of very perfect vacua by means of the absorptive powers of caustic potash and other substances in most ingenious and suggestive methods, in which very much time and patience were expended, and which have been adopted by Gassiot and other recent investigators. After illustrating some of these processes, the Professor adverted to and repeated some of Davy's first experiments with the voltaic pile in 1800, when, taking up the researches of Nicholson and Carlisle, who by its means had decomposed water into its elementary gases, oxygen and hydrogen, he effected the electrolysis of the water in vessels several inches apart when even his own body was made part of the circuit, his hands being placed in the glasses containing the liquid. Similar results were obtained when animal or vegetable fibre was employed in the circuit. Davy's researches with regard to the source of the power of the voltaic battery were next considered. Volta attributed the electric power to the mere contact of different metals; but Davy, by a long series of crucial experiments, demonstrated that this power is due to chemical action, and accumulated proofs in support of his theory. These were fully illustrated by Professor Dewar, who showed how the same results might be obtained by employing different liquids as well as by different metals, and that batteries may be constructed with one metal only. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to an illustrated account of the way in which Davy demonstrated that perfectly pure water is composed of nothing but oxygen and hydrogen; by showing that the alkali or acid which was evolved at the poles of the battery during the electrolysis of water were derived either from the vessels used or from the atmosphere. When he employed the purest distilled water in gold cups, connected by threads of asbestos, in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, no volatile alkali appeared, but a minute trace of acid was detected; but when the receiver had been filled with hydrogen gas, re-exhausted, and refilled with hydrogen, the electrolysis of the water was unaccompanied with either acid or alkali. The account of these laborious experiments, with the application of electrolysis to fruitful chemical research, is to be found in Davy's celebrated Bakerian lecture, read before the Royal Society Nov. 20, 1806.

PHENOMENA OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall began his seventh lecture on Heat, given on Thursday, May 24, by stating that in a bottle of seltzer or soda water the carbonic acid gas is acted upon by two forces—one external, the pressure on the surface of the liquid; the other internal, the pressure being aided by the powerful intermolecular suction which draws the gas together, in a manner resembling porous charcoal. When the pressure is removed the liquefied gas recovers its gaseous form, with great absorption of heat. In the iron bottle containing the liquefied gas which he produced he said that one force only was exerted. When that was removed part of the gas was converted into snow, with some of which, aided by a little ether, he froze successively water and mercury in a red-hot crucible. He then explained that ordinary water exists under the atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, and showed that when this pressure is removed a very little heat suffices to make the water boil. He next placed in hot water a glass bulb containing water deprived of air by boiling. When lifted out the water in the bulb boiled through the cooling of the upper part of the bulb; and when this boiling had ceased the ebullition was renewed through the application of icy cold water by means of a syringe. After describing how the cohesion of the molecules of water is greatly increased by the removal of the air, the Professor exhibited the "water-hammer," a V-shaped tube containing water deprived of air by long-continued boiling, which not only rattled like a solid body when shaken, but, after a little time, adhered to the side of the tube, and refused to obey the law of gravity. Donny, of Ghent, discovered that airless water may be raised from 60 deg. to 80 deg. above the ordinary boiling point without ebullition, which at last takes place with explosive force. The Professor defined the boiling point of a liquid as that temperature at which the tension of its vapour exactly balances the pressure of the atmosphere. The conduction of heat was illustrated by several ingenious experiments, showing that different bodies possess this property in different degrees; thus, silver being 100;

copper is 74; gold, 53; brass, 24; tin, 15; iron, 12; and bismuth, 2. The radiation of heat was next considered, and to it was attributed the temperature of the handle of a red-hot poker being stationary—part of the heat being absorbed by the air and part radiated. After referring to the researches of Sir William Herschel, Pictet, and others, in respect to the analogies and differences in the phenomena of light and radiant heat, the Professor proved their similarity in regard to reflection by an experiment of Pictet. A red-hot ball was placed between two concave mirrors, one of which was suspended from the ceiling: some gunpowder was ignited when placed in the focus. Leslie's differential thermometer was next exhibited. It was then shown how the successive discoveries of Ersted, Seebeck, and Nobili culminated in Melloni's constructing his thermo-electropile, whereby our knowledge of radiant heat has been so much enlarged. Even by merely looking at it the warmth of the Professor's face caused a deflection of the galvanic needle. The Professor next demonstrated that bodies which are good radiators of heat are also good absorbers; and he also showed that bodies which are transparent to light may be opaque to heat. Glass does not permit heat to pass through it, but becomes warm; while rock-salt transmits heat and remains cool, because it possesses the property termed diathermancy.

EVOLUTION OF NERVES AND NERVE-SYSTEMS.

Mr. G. J. Romanes, M.A., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, May 25, by describing, with the aid of fine large diagrams, the structure and functions of fully-evolved nerve-tissue of various animals, showing that, in its essential elements of cells and fibres, this tissue presents much the same microscopical appearances wherever it is met with. The function of the cells is to accumulate nervous energy, and at fitting times to discharge it into the attached nerve-fibres; while the function of the fibres is to conduct this energy to the muscles, which contract on receiving the stimulus. Nerve-fibres will conduct any stimulus; and nerve-tissue differs from muscle-tissue and protoplasm, in that, while they can only conduct a stimulus by means of a visible wave of contraction, nerve-tissue can do so by an invisible or molecular wave of stimulation. Mr. Romanes next explained Mr. Herbert Spencer's theory as to the mode in which nerve-tissue is differentiated from protoplasm—viz., by waves of contraction, and with them waves of stimulation, proceeding more frequently from the more exposed parts of the specific-shaped masses than they do from the less exposed parts. This causes a polar arrangement of the protoplasmic molecules lying in the lines of most frequent passage, and so converts these lines into tracts offering less and less resistance to the waves of stimulation, as distinguished from the waves of contraction. By constant use, therefore, these tracts begin to perform the essentially nervous function of conveying impressions or stimuli to a distance, irrespective of the passage of a contractile wave. When such a tract is fully established it is distinguishable as a nerve-fibre by the microscope, being previously termed a "line of discharge." The rest of the lecture was devoted to a detailed account of the results of a vast number of experiments recently made by Mr. Romanes upon *Medusæ* or jelly-fish, which he has discovered to be the lowest animals known to possess a nervous system. All the facts brought forward tended to support Mr. Spencer's theory of nerve-evolution, which, it was said, possesses an indefinitely great bearing, not only on biology, but also on psychology; and in it we have a physical explanation of the saying that "practice makes perfect." In the cells and fibres of our own brain we have the physical aspect of all those relations which, on their psychical aspect, we know as thoughts and feelings; so that, as the theory explains the formation of nerve-fibres in the contractile tissue of *Medusæ*, it no less certainly explains the formation of intellectual habits in man. "And here," said the speaker, "we perceive the uniformity of Nature; since there can be little doubt that in the stimulus nerves of the *Medusæ*—now passing freely, now stopped by an excess of resistance, and now again forcing a passage—we observe, on the lowest plane of nerve-genesis, that very same play and counter-play of forces which, on the very highest plane of nerve-genesis, invariably accompanies, if it does not cause, every thought and feeling of which we ourselves are conscious."

VICTOR HUGO.

Mr. Walter Herries Pollock gave his third and concluding lecture on Modern French Poetry on Saturday last, May 26. In his introductory remarks he expressed his opinion that in the power of creation Victor Hugo came next to Shakespeare, and that no poet of modern times has been gifted with so vast a power of imagination, of grasp of character, of dramatic force, and of command over verse. Playfulness, irony, and satire of that kind called the "esprit Gaulois," he deals with at will; but he possesses none of the comic force which produced such a character as Falstaff or such a play as "Twelfth Night." Among other defects, there is in him a want of the logical faculty, which betrays him often into inconsistencies, with an appearance of affectation. But in noticing his faults we must recollect the enormous quantity and great variety of his work. Mr. Pollock then described the low state of literature and art in the time of Louis XVIII., giving interesting details of Hugo's preparation of his "Cromwell," and of his interview with Talma, who, wearied with the lifeless dramas of the classical school, warmly urged the young poet to proceed with his work, hoped to act in it, but died in 1826, before its publication. The play was severely condemned by the classical critics as an audacious innovation: and they termed the introduction of "such stuff" as Shakespeare's plays upon the French stage shortly after as hurtful to public morals. Hugo's "Marion de Lorme" was forbidden by the censorship; and "Hernani," after many difficulties in the rehearsal, was at first successful on Feb. 25, 1830, but afterwards failed, through virulent opposition. Its revival eight years after was greatly applauded; the audience had changed. An amusing account was then given of the production of "Notre Dame de Paris," long after the time it had been promised, with a characteristic letter from Béranger, begging a copy. Mr. Pollock next described one of Hugo's greatest plays, "Le Roi s'amuse," and read an English version of a powerful scene, by Mr. J. Willis Clark. Other plays by Hugo were noticed, in which he struggled for the cause of the romantic school, and finally conquered. Some biographical details were then given. The poet was born Feb. 26, 1802, at Besançon, where his father commanded a demi-brigade; and some of the military experience of the family is put into fiery verse in "La Légende des Siècles." His warlike instincts and poetic genius appeared in childhood; and at the age of fourteen he composed a tragedy, called "Tiez de Castro," and forwarded verses to the Academy. His "Bug Jargal" is an astonishing performance for a boy of sixteen; and "Hans of Iceland" was produced when he was eighteen. He acknowledged his obligations to Walter Scott, whose writings certainly had great influence in originating the French romantic school of poetry. After relating several incidents of Hugo's life, Mr. Pollock concluded by reading several extracts, including one from the recently published "L'Art d'être Grandpère," which, he said, gives a fresh proof that he has lost nothing of that vigour

of imagination and expression from which we may hope yet more additions to the immense quantities of beautiful things which he has in the course of a long life given to the world.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther on Thursday next, the 7th inst., will lecture on Liszt, with many illustrations on the pianoforte, in which he will have the assistance of Mr. Walter Bache. On Friday next, the last of the evening meetings, Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on Putrefactive and Infective Organisms from a Physical Point of View.

NEW BOOKS.

Illustrations have quite as much right and almost as much capacity as written narratives to be thrilling, although the epithet is more seldom applied to the former than the latter; but a single glance at the illustrations to be found in *The Cradle of the Blue Nile*, by E. A. de Cosson, F.R.G.S. (John Murray), will suffice to prove that the epithet, in their case, is perfectly justifiable. And, for the sake of justification, attention may be especially directed to the engravings facing the thirty-seventh, seventy-eighth, and two hundred and eighty-third pages of the first volume, and the eighty-eighth and one hundred and sixty-second page of the second. For two volumes contain the author's extremely interesting and well-written record of "a visit to the Court of King John of Ethiopia." And here it may be remarked, by way of preliminary explanation, that the author, though perfectly aware, of course, of all that geographical hypercriticism might urge against him, finds it most convenient to "use the names Ethiopia and Abyssinia as synonymous." The visit described, together with its concomitant incidents, by the author was paid in the year 1873; and the only objection a reader is likely to make to the account will most probably take the form of good-humoured reproach against the author for delaying so long the publication of so charming a narrative. In interest it may compare with the travels of Mungo Park and Bruce; in point of literary graces it beats them out of the field. At least that is the verdict which memory does not traverse, whilst the mind is under the influence of the more recent, very pleasant impression. A map there is, appended to the second volume; and on that map, by means of a thin red line, it is easy to follow the course which was taken, through Abyssinia and the Soudan, as soon as Massowah has been reached from Cairo. Great, indeed, is the debt of gratitude which readers owe to the sportsman, who will travel over sea and land in search of something to kill, if only he will make notes of what he sees, and hears, and does, and suffers, and will print them in a book. To a love of sport may traced the primal cause of these two delightful volumes; for it was "with the intention of making a shooting expedition along the banks of the Atbara, a river which rises in the highlands of Abyssinia, and, flowing through the plains of the Soudan, or country of the blacks, eventually joins the Nile near Berber, in Upper Nubia," that the author and his brother started on their adventurous expedition from Grand Cairo. Hence it is that we have the pleasure of reading as picturesque a description of people, places, and things as ever was put with pen upon paper; and hence it is that there is brought within the cognisance of persons whom they greatly concern a collection of facts, important and authentic, touching such a state of affairs in Egypt and Abyssinia as Englishmen cannot regard with indifference. In the appendix will be found some statements relating to Egypt and the slave trade; and those statements deserve the earnest attention of all who have any part in the direction of our dealings with our excellent ally the Khedive. The picture which the author draws of King John of Abyssinia, previously known as Prince Kassa of Tigre, certainly does not bear out the description given of the Prince by Markham, who is understood to have dubbed him "a poor weak creature." As regards the King's personal appearance, the author says that he has rarely "seen a more intelligent countenance, or one that a physiognomist like Lavater would have examined with greater interest. The brow was beautifully moulded; though small and slightly retreating; the nose aquiline, with very delicately formed nostrils; the eyes deep set and not very large, but singularly courageous and penetrating; the cheek-bones high for an Ethiopian; the mouth and chin sharply chiselled; and the ears almost as tiny and shell-like as a woman's. His Majesty's age was about thirty-five, and his stature somewhat under the middle height, but his figure was perfectly proportioned, and he seemed possessed of great strength and endurance, though his hands and feet were exceedingly small and delicately shaped." As for the King's mental qualities, he is considered to have exhibited those of "an astute diplomatist" by the "masterly manner in which he has placed himself at the head of the large and turbulent empire, which, at the death of Theodoros, was left to be disputed for by several great and warlike chiefs, some of whom were not less powerful than Kassa himself, and yet Prince Kassa obtained his present supremacy with comparatively little bloodshed." Nor is he deficient in physical courage: "he is a hardy and fearless soldier, prompt in action, and ever to the fore-front in battle. Indeed, his personal attendants said that they very often had hard work to keep up with their Royal master when once he was on his war horse, so recklessly and furiously would he ride through the ranks of the foe." As a soldier and as a statesman he is represented to be equally admirable; he is, moreover, "of a studious disposition, and well read in the laws and history of Ethiopia. Nor is his outward sobriety and piety of life less remarkable." Surely this is a character of which any monarch in the world might be proud; but the author takes a little of the gilt off by ingeniously confessing that he has not been "judging the King by a European standard," so that a grain or two of salt must, apparently, be mixed with the dish of transcendent qualities, physical, moral, and mental. The author took the opportunity of questioning the King's head interpreter, one Murcher, about the truth of "Bruce's story, that the Abyssinians feasted off live cow," and was assured that "the oldest men in the country had no recollection of such a custom ever having prevailed," though the author himself had ocular evidence of the fondness displayed by the Abyssinians for raw meat, liking "the flesh fresh and smoking from the carcass," a liking which certainly tells rather for than against the probability of what Bruce asserted. But this is not an attractive subject to dwell upon; nor will time and space allow of any longer lingering over pages in which information and amusement are combined with a liberal hand and in the most agreeable style, and in which grim realities are relieved by mere hearsay or an occasional piece of pure romance, such as the pretty little tale of "Leila and the Woodpecker."

The late Sir Arthur Helps must be held responsible for the form adopted in *The New Republic* (Chatto and Windus), two volumes in which an anonymous author puts forward certain views by means of an imaginary conversation between a circle of friends who discuss points of "culture, faith, and philosophy in an English country house." There is one original idea, at any rate, in the introductory portion of the two volumes, where a gentleman who is about to give a dinner party is discovered, as the language of the stage has it, puzzling his brains over the

composition of a bill of fare, or, as people prefer to call it, *menu*, upon which are to be inscribed not only the names of the various edibles, but also the topics of conversation which are to be handled during each successive course. Ingenious as the notion is, an objection offers itself at the very outset; for it must be acknowledged that the time usually occupied in disposing of one's soup would be rather short, even in these days of electric rapidity, for disposing, in addition to the soup, of such questions as the existence or non-existence of a Supreme Being. And that is a subject upon which the friends assembled at the English country house have a very general tendency to bandy words, whether they have the authority of a bill of fare for doing so or not. The circle of friends is supposed to consist chiefly of the owner of the country house, a rich young epicure, who has a vague feeling of dissatisfaction with things in general; of a young gentleman who is, or is called, a cynic; of a Broad-Church divine, who has no objection to go to a dinner given in honour of the winner of the Derby; of two members of the Royal Society, one of whom "is great on the physical basis of life and the imaginative basis of God," and the other of whom is great in explaining a microscope to a dark-haired girl in a recess by a window; of a "supercilious-looking man," described as "the great critic and apostle of culture;" of another critic, "the pre-Raphaelite," of whom it is predicated that "he always speaks in an undertone, and his two topics are self-indulgence and art;" of a live lord, of whom it is remarked (and the phenomenon is, no doubt, remarkable) that "he has come early into an immense property, and he yet is conscious that he has duties in life;" and of a "red-headed youth," ticketed "from Oxford," who is "supposed to be very clever and advanced," and whose atheism and blasphemy are rendered extremely amusing, instead of intolerably offensive, by the author's somewhat humorous manner of treating him. There is, however, among the company a considerable leaven of ladies, of whom the most striking in appearance is "a sort of fashionable London Sappho," a writer of poems, "a lovely creature, with a dress like a red azalea," with "speaking eyes," and with "deep dead black" hair, having "white starry blossoms in it." But the "great gun" is evidently, so far as the author's intention goes, one Herbert, who is represented as lecturing at the Royal Institution, as speaking under inspiration, and as possessing a voice which seems to come "from a disconsolate spirit, hovering over the waters of Babylon, and remembering Sion." This goodly company talk probably as much sense and as little nonsense as was to be expected under the circumstances, which, it must be admitted, is not saying much for them; and they talk with a freedom, both of thought and expression, at which some weak brethren and sisters may be more than a little scandalised. Nor do they seem to throw out any very practical hints, or to make it at all clear what their "New Republic" is to be, or should be, like; one of their number is understood to condemn it as being "the Broken-phantom of the present, projected on the mists of the impracticable." Whatever that may mean and however that may be, it is likely that the ordinary reader will prefer the scraps of poetry, some of them charming, scattered about the volumes to even the most eloquent prose of the plaintive Herbert. And of that poetry, though part is Wordsworth and part is Tennyson, yet a great part, there is reason to believe, is original.

Travellers in the secluded Himalayan countries, the provinces of Cashmere, Ladak, and Thibet, inclosed by lofty mountains, beyond the northern frontier of the Empress Victoria's Indian dominion, have something fresh to tell us, if they know how to tell it. Mr. Cowley Lambert is a gentleman who went to India, about three years ago, for a holiday sporting trip, accompanied by three of his friends, Messrs. Barclay, Cresswell, and Lydekker. Having arrived at Bombay, they lost no time, but at once took Lahore for their starting-point, and there procured camp equipage and servants, to supply the needful accommodation during a six or seven months' campaign. Srinagar, the capital of Cashmere, which has often been described and illustrated in our own pages, is made the subject of an interesting chapter in Mr. Cowley Lambert's book. This book, as we should have mentioned before, is a small volume, entitled *A Trip to Cashmere and Ladak*, which is published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. It is written in an agreeable, lively, unaffected style, and is furnished with several engravings, from the photographs taken by Mr. Hugh Barclay. The party divided into two separate pairs, for more extensive and complete sporting operations. Mr. Cowley Lambert and Mr. Lydekker were in the Tilail Valley, shooting bears, ibex, barasing (the stag of Cashmere), and musk-deer, throughout the months of May and June. They enjoyed themselves highly, and we dare say all those animals were equally gratified by their presence in the neighbourhood. But even the reader who is no sportsman may feel a hearty sympathy with Mr. Lambert's account of their free and healthy life, while rambling amidst the grand scenery that surrounds the elevated sources of the Kishen Gunga, quaffing the pure waters and breathing the pure air of that region. They met, in the Tilail Valley, an English lady and her husband, Colonel and Mrs. Molyneux, from Muttra, in the Mofussil plains, whose society was a great addition to their pleasure; they also fell in with Major Blake, a fellow-sportsman, and with Colonel Gordon and Captain Biddulph, travellers returning from Central Asia. Having got to Lé, or Leh, an important Thibetan town on the Upper Indus, where they were kindly welcomed by the British Resident, Captain Molloy, the author and his companions found a great deal that was novel, strange, and curious, of which he gives us a sufficient description. The Lamas, or monkish priests of the Buddhist religion, which absorbs more than half the manhood, industry, and wealth of Thibet, are particularly noticed, with their grotesque masquerade dances, their "praying-wheels," or rotatory cylinders, containing parchment inscribed with sacred phrases, their vast temples and costly idols of gorgeous barbaric art, and the unmitigated dirtiness of their reverend persons. But we have read in other books of travel much of these and other Thibetan peculiarities, as well as of the city of Srinagar and the rest of Cashmere, to which Mr. Lambert brings us back again in a later chapter. His narrative ends with a visit to Jeypore, south of Agra, a place now familiar to those who followed the recent Indian tour of the Prince of Wales.

Characteristic humour, ingenuity, dash, and descriptive power, whether daring youths with their manly attractions or gentle maidens with their softer graces form the more prominent figures in the most striking scenes, will carry the reader pleasantly and easily through the pages of *What He Cost Her*, by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), even though memory may not permit the three volumes to be classed amongst the very best novels which have been produced from time to time by the prolific author of "Lost Sir Massingberd." The marvel is that, under the circumstances, he should invariably exhibit so much of spirit, vigour, freshness, inventiveness. The novel commences with a very sprightly and, there is good reason to believe, faithful description of life, as it once was, if it be not still, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; and from the number of "gentlemen cadets" there are singled out two,

who, we at once perceive, are to play conspicuous parts in the coming drama, and who, very early in the narrative, achieve such heroic feats on behalf of two lovely damsels in distress that interest is at once excited and hopes are raised of a most romantic issue. Nor are those hopes altogether disappointed, though they may not be realised in the manner most satisfactory to the sympathetic soul. About half way through the story the black shadow of bigamy falls upon the pages, and apprehensions of a tragic conclusion are aroused. Whether these apprehensions are justified, whether the foreshadowed bigamy becomes an accomplished fact, and whether a fearful retaliation follows—all this it would be unjust to the author to carelessly unfold. It may be mentioned, however, that with that question, or those questions, is closely connected the meaning of the title, which might, otherwise, lead sordid minds to suspect some kind of pecuniary difficulties, and, judging from personal experience, to doubt whether the author had not made a mistake in the demonstrative pronouns, seeing that "what she costs him" is generally considered to be the cause of contention among married couples, the topic of conversation among their friends, and the stumbling-block among bachelors who have half a mind to wipe away their reproach among women. A heavy sacrifice, indeed, is made; but it is of a social and a moral sort, and it is so heavy that it will probably appear to many a reader utterly impossible for any woman, even "one in a million," to make. It is sufficient, of course, for the author to reply that he ought to know best, inasmuch as he created his own heroine and ordered all her ways, and that she did make it. Controversy may, perhaps, arise touching the grounds on which the author represents a marriage to be, or to have been at the date of his story, invalid. According to him, a fair spinster has been for years living with her uncle, who knows all about it, and signs the register of her marriage, under her mother's and not her father's name; and she, under that name, marries a gay young bachelor, who may or may not be privy to her little weakness; but, if he is, the marriage is *ipso facto* void, and he may forthwith proceed to marry somebody else without any fear of bigamy before his eyes. This appears very extraordinary. One could understand that a marriage between two persons sharing the secret of an alias between them might be voidable; but that is a very different thing from being void; and one would imagine that whoever should proceed to a second marriage, without having taken the proper steps to have the voidable marriage set aside, would stand in very uncomfortable shoes. However, there is good reason to believe that the author, such is his credit for founding his most debatable incidents upon fact, may have pressed into his service a case actually decided; and, if so, one is reduced to an expression of astonishment that such things should be, that the mere assumption of an alias, without any sinister object and in a fit of anger, as a few questions would elicit, should invalidate so solemn an engagement as marriage, entered into without the slightest disguise, in the regular way, with more than ordinary affection on both sides, and before the usual witnesses. The uncle, to whom allusion has been made, a military personage, is handled so as to yield great sport; and the same may be said of another military, or semi-military, character in the commissariat department, though, as regards the latter, the drollery is tempered by a double portion of that pathos which is one of the author's chiefest charms.

Blessed is the man who is a Conservative and a Protestant, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven, if, at any rate, the legitimate conclusion be drawn for what is insinuated rather than plainly stated in *Recollections of the Irish Church*, by Richard Sinclair Brooke, D.D. (Macmillan and Co.), a volume which it is impossible to peruse without a feeling of sympathy with the author and of astonishment, from his point of view, that sons of Belial should have dared to lay sacrilegious hands upon an establishment upheld and adorned by such excellent Christians, whether ministers or congregations, as those of whom he had experience during his connection with it. To him it may well appear monstrous that Lord Russell should have denounced the Established Church of Ireland as a scarecrow, and Lord Macaulay as an absurdity, and that "her existence as a State institution" should have been terminated by the agency of Mr. Gladstone; but it is only a proof that we do not see ourselves as others see us, and that the personal virtues of ourselves and our friends may not appear to all the world sufficient reason for perpetuating that which, dear as it may be to ourselves and our friends, has come to be very widely regarded as an abuse. Still, it was but natural that the author in his old age should have his heart wrung by the treatment accorded to that Church which was the love and pride of his youth and of his prime, and should be moved to put on record his best recollections of her and of her faithful servants. This record he has composed, as he himself is confessedly conscious, after an "unsystematised and inconsequential" manner, and with something of that unbridled garrulity for which the ancient days have been celebrated ever since the time of Homer. He is, nevertheless, wonderfully bright sometimes as well as chatty; and his gossip is seasoned with quotations and jokes which will be found extremely acceptable to readers who have a hankering after the dead languages, especially Greek. In anecdote he, of course, abounds; and he deals in many kinds: the amusing, the impressive, the illustrative, the admonitory, the pathetic. There will probably be a difference of opinion about the category to which some of them should be referred. There is a story, for instance, about two gentlemen who were engaged in an argument touching ecclesiastical matters, one of whom became heated, whereupon the other proposed that they should "go upon their knees and pray." The proposition was accepted; but the excited disputant, when he rose from his knees after the other's prayer, "was all bathed in tears," and declined to resume the discussion. It does not appear which of the twain was getting the better of the argument; but it is fair to presume, from experience, that the heated disputant was being worsted. There is another story about the way in which one "Oliver, an Englishman, tall and bony," behaved under an attack of cholera. He would neither see the doctors nor take any physic, though he was, in his own words, "as blue as a washerwoman's bag;" but there stood continually by his bedside "a tall pitcher of cold water from a famous spring near his cottage," and from that pitcher he drank copious draughts. "This," we are told, "was his medicine; and his cure is a fact for the teetotallers," but any teetotaler who might be disposed to follow his example would do well to take care that the water came from that particular spring. Water in general, and especially the water of the London pumps, has a character for producing rather than repelling cholera.

A good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the promotion of Colonel Penrose, has been conferred upon Colonel-Commandant J. H. Stewart, Royal Marines.

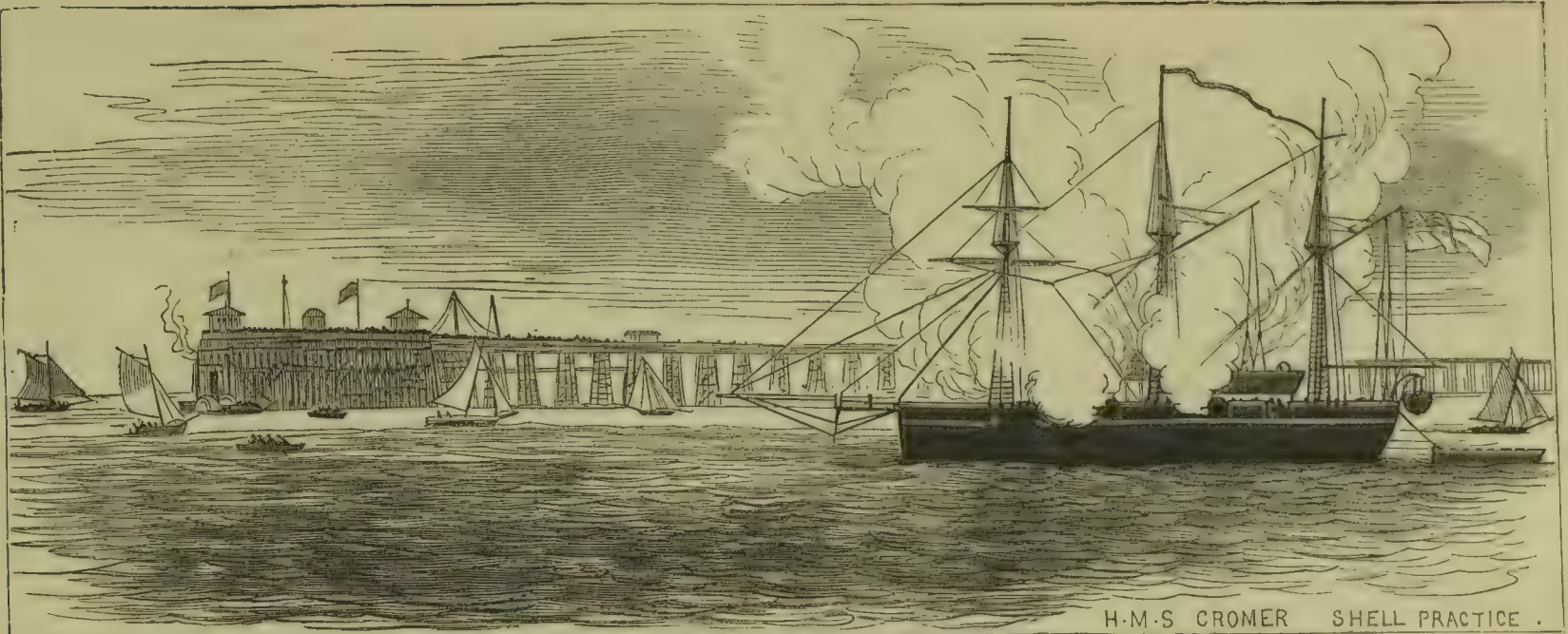
Miss King, formerly a schoolmistress, who completed her 101st year on the 10th ult., died at Tunbridge Wells on Monday.



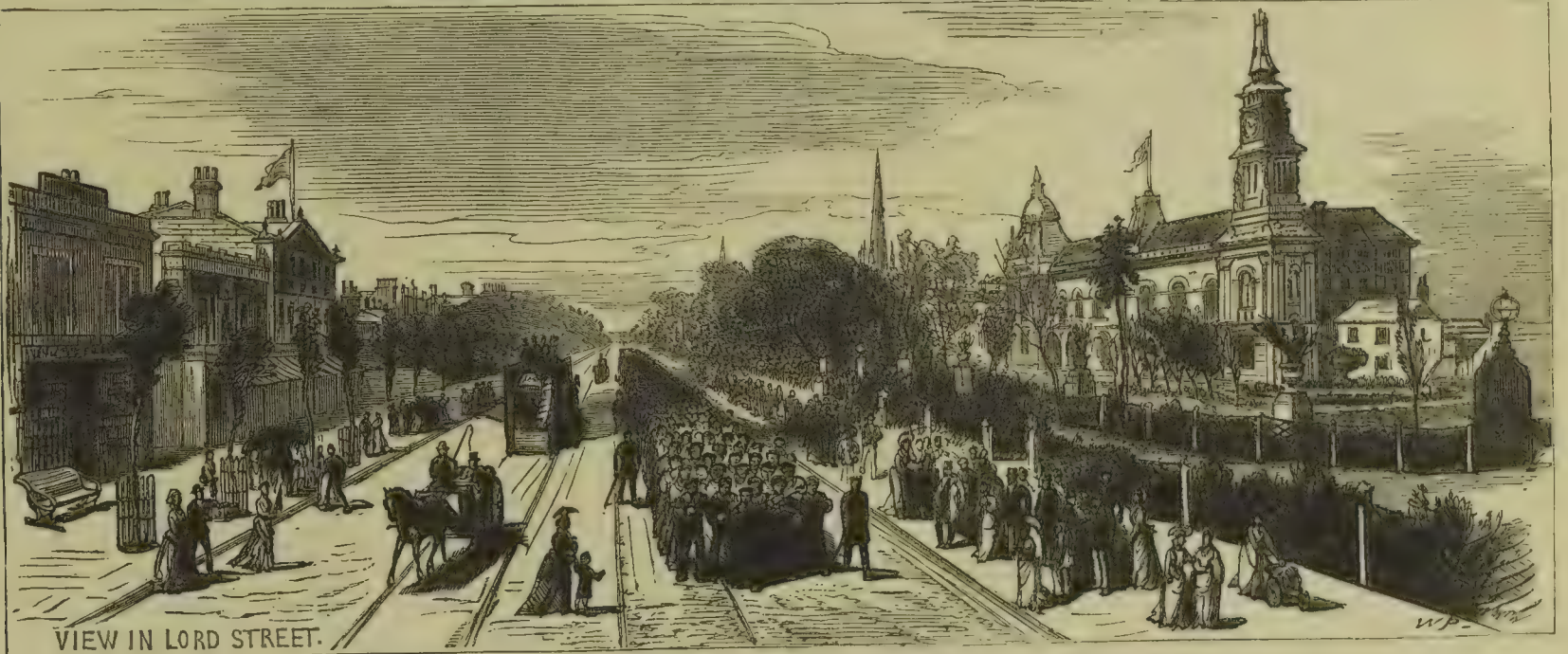
THE WAR: CALLED OUT TO WORK AT THE FORTIFICATIONS AT VARNA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS



THE WAR: LANDING TROOPS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR AT VARNA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



H.M.S. CROMER SHELL PRACTICE.



VIEW IN LORD STREET.

THE LIVERPOOL BRIGADE OF ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, AT SOUTHPORT.



THE TRANSVAAL TERRITORY, SOUTH AFRICA: FALLS OF THE MAC MAC, ABOVE PILGRIM'S REST.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. ARTHUR D. COOKE.

LIVERPOOL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The Liverpool Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers—now a rapidly increasing corps—was established under an Act of Parliament passed in August, 1873. This, with the London, Hastings, and Bristol Brigades, forms the commencement of a valuable means of defence and strength to our country. It is, indeed, a matter for surprise that such a corps was not instituted long ago, considering our large yachting community and the great love that Englishmen have for aquatic pastimes. The service for which the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers are mainly intended is to defend their own ports. They are while on board any of her Majesty's ships for drill or active service not required to go aloft or to serve in the stoke-hold; but, apart from these exemptions, their course of instruction is such as to make them familiar with a sailor's life. The drills are at a 6½-ton rifled seven-inch gun, on board H.M.S. Eagle, the drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve, in King's Dock, Liverpool. Instruction is given in rifle, cutlass, and pistol exercise; also in rowing and sailing the service ten-oared cutters and the usual knotting and splicing. The corps have to make frequent cruises in a gun-boat for target practice with shot and shell, and thus have a variety of instruction and work not to be obtained in any other volunteer body, and eminently useful to a man in after life, whether his lot be cast in the old country or in any of her colonies. The Liverpool Brigade was started in 1872, shortly after the visit of Mr. Goschen, then First Lord of the Admiralty, who, in a speech on board the Conway, and at a banquet in the Townhall, suggested the idea of forming this brigade. Mr. Lambert, the Lieutenant in command, is a gentleman specially adapted for the post, being himself a sailor. He has also, we understand, purchased a yacht, the Wavelet, for the exclusive use of the corps. He is exceedingly zealous and most popular amongst the members, and the brigade has largely increased in numbers since he joined. The Lords of the Admiralty have granted permission to members, owners of yachts, to fly the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer Ensign. This, we trust, will be an inducement to yachting men to join. Sir R. Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, Anglesea, has already become an honorary Lieutenant; also Sir Llewelyn Turner, Commodore of the Carnarvon Yacht Squadron.

Since July last batteries have been established at Southport, Beaumaris, and Carnarvon; and we are informed that Rhyl, Llandudno, Preston, and other seaports will soon raise corps. The fact that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has joined the Naval Reserve must prove an encouragement to all naval volunteers. The First Lord of the Admiralty has expressed his public approval of the movement; and we hope ere long to see a strong corps of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers at each seaport round our coasts.

THE TRANSVAAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

Another of Mr. A. D. Cooke's sketches of the picturesque scenery of this country, so recently annexed to the British Empire, is given in one of our Engravings. Pilgrim's Rest, a township containing four or five hundred English inhabitants, besides Dutchmen and native Africans, is situated about 150 miles inland from the seacoast of Delagoa Bay, which belongs to the Portuguese. It is in the Lydenburg district, celebrated for its gold-fields, of which, however, with respect to their prospect of continued future yield, there are now very conflicting reports. This district, in any case, is well adapted for agricultural settlement, for the growing of wheat, the breeding of sheep and horned cattle; and its coal-beds may, perhaps, be worked, with the veins of different useful metals and other minerals, to considerable profit. There is a weekly English newspaper at Pilgrim's Rest, entitled *The Gold News*; the town has also two or three English churches, two banks, and several other public institutions. There is regular communication by stage-waggons with the town of Lydenburg, thirty miles distant, and so with Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, and Potchefstroom, on the road to the Cape Colony. The rivers Blyde and Macmac, in the neighbourhood of Pilgrim's Rest, have been shown in several of our Illustrations. We may here recommend an excellent Map of the Transvaal and surrounding territories, compiled by Mr. F. Jeppe, a fifteen years' resident in that country, and published for him by Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill. The chapter, descriptive and historical, on the Transvaal Republic, in Messrs. Silver's very instructive "Handbook to South Africa," should also be consulted.

We have related the manner in which the fall of the Dutch Republican Government, and the surrender of the province to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the special commissioner from her Majesty's Government, has been brought about. The latest news from the Transvaal is to May 1, at which date Colonel Pearson, with a force of 1000 troops, was approaching the town of Pretoria, having met with a favourable reception from the people of the country, who showed great contentment at the change in their political condition.

The Earl of Kimberley has presented a park, bearing his name, to the inhabitants of Falmouth, for their use and recreation. The borough members, Mr. D. Jenkins and Mr. H. Cole, were present at the ceremony, besides the Mayor, magistrates, and Corporation, and a body of naval and military officers. The park, which has been planted and beautified by his Lordship, is picturesquely situated in Berkeley Vale, diverging from the centre of the town westward. After the presentation an address was presented to Lord Kimberley, who was accompanied by the Countess and the Hon. Arwyn and Lady Constance Wodehouse. A public dinner followed, at which Lord Kimberley was present, and a number of festivities of a popular kind ended the day.

A Parliamentary return has been issued of the quantities and value of dead meat imported into the United Kingdom in the three months ended March 31, 1877. The return shows that the total quantity imported was 477,598 tons, of the value of £1,273,232. In January, 126,396 tons were imported; in February, 154,989 tons; and in March, 186,213 tons. The meat is classified as follows:—Salted beef, 63,121 tons; fresh or slightly salted beef, 131,249 tons; salted pork, 108,804 tons; fresh pork, 6876 tons; salted or fresh meat, not otherwise enumerated, principally fresh mutton, 42,659 tons; preserved meat, 124,889 tons. The quantity of meat imported from the United States was 363,685 tons, of which 123,850 tons was fresh or slightly salted beef. From Australia the imports amounted to 47,527 tons, almost wholly of preserved meat; from Holland, 25,555 tons, chiefly fresh mutton; from Denmark, 12,025 tons, chiefly salted pork; from France, 8439 tons; from Belgium, 6467 tons, chiefly fresh pork; from Canada, 6025 tons, of which 3730 tons was fresh or slightly salted beef; from Germany, 4804 tons; from Uruguay, 2009 tons of preserved meat; and from other countries, 1062 tons. Of the total quantity of 477,598 tons imported, 204,868 tons were landed at Liverpool, 128,544 tons at London, 105,640 tons at Glasgow, and 21,371 tons at Harwich.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held, on Monday, in the theatre of the London University, the President (Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.) in the chair.

The Royal (Founder's) Medal was presented to Sir George Nares, R.N., for having commanded the Arctic Expedition; the Victoria or Patron's Medal to the Pundit Nain Singh, for journeys and surveys in Tibet and along the Upper Bramah-putra; and a gold watch to Commander Markham, R.N., for having commanded the northern division of sledges in the Arctic Expedition, and for having planted the Union Jack in a higher latitude than had ever before been reached. Captain Nares and Commander Markham suitably acknowledged the presentations, Colonel Yule receiving the award to the Pundit Nain Singh.

The annual geographical medals offered by the society to the chief public schools were then awarded as follows:—Physical Geography: Gold medal, Walter New, Dulwich College; bronze medal, A. S. Flower, Winchester College. Political Geography: Gold medal, Mr. W. J. Newton, Liverpool College; bronze medal, Mr. Wilkie, Liverpool College.

The Hon. G. C. Brodrick announced that the subject for competition by the pupils of the chief schools for the ensuing year was "The Nyanza Basin, and that part of Africa which lies east of it."

In delivering the annual address, the President remarked that the chief event in connection with the society during the year had undoubtedly been the return of the Arctic Expedition, the most essential object and crucial test of that expedition being the attainment of a position as a base of operations beyond any hitherto discovered. Next to that the most important preparation for exploration and discovery by sledges was the management of the expedition during the long darkness of an Arctic winter and the maintenance of the health and spirits of the men, the difficulties in that respect having been greater than had been previously encountered. Captain Markham had won the palm from Parry, after he had held it for nearly forty-nine years. Referring to Mr. Stanley's explorations, the President expressed his agreement with a New York paper that the affluents called "The Kagora" had been examined by Speke and Grant; that Mr. Stanley's survey had only confirmed the accuracy of Captain Speke's hypothesis, and that, that being so, the lake could not properly be rechristened the "Alexandra." After touching upon several other topics, Sir R. Alcock concluded by calling attention to the steps taken by the council to give effect to their desire to promote the continuous and systematic exploration of Africa by the formation of an "African Exploration Fund Committee," with which they had obtained the consent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to associate his name as patron.

In the evening the members of the society dined together at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, under the presidency of Sir R. Alcock. Among those present were the Turkish Ambassador, Syud Yakub Khan, the Japanese Minister, the Persian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the two Chinese Ambassadors, Sir Douglas Forsyth, Sir George Nares, Captain Stephenson, and Dr. Schliemann. The president, in proposing the health of the foreign Ministers, remarked that a more complete representation of Asiatic Powers than was now contained in that room could scarcely be collected together. He earnestly trusted that one result of that gathering of the representatives of Asiatic Powers might be to induce other countries to establish societies, where none already existed, to co-operate with the Geographical Society in its useful work of exploring the wide field of physical geography. The toast was responded to by Musurus Pasha, who was loudly cheered. Dr. Schliemann acknowledged the toast of the foreign visitors.

EXHIBITION OF SHIPS' MODELS.

A competitive examination of models of steamers, sailing-vessels, tugs, fishing-smacks, and apparatus connected with the working of ships and saving of life at sea was opened on Monday by the Lord Mayor, at the Fishmongers' Hall, under the auspices of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, to whom the use of the rooms was granted by the Fishmongers' Company. The shipwrights, as a society, existed from a very early period in English history; but its incorporation by charter dates from the reign of James I. in 1612. In an introductory sketch contained in the catalogue, which was written by Mr. Alfred D. Lewis, a member of the court of assistants of the Shipwrights' Company, it is stated that this concession was made for motives of public utility, seeing that the draughts for the ships of the Royal Navy were subsequently ordered to be submitted to the company for approval previously to being built from, and upon it was conferred jurisdiction over all builders, whether of the Royal Navy or of merchant-shipping. The Shipwrights' Company, mindful of its old traditions, is anxious to encourage any improvement that learning or invention can suggest in the building of ships of every class, and has offered in this exhibition numerous prizes for that purpose. Three prizes are offered for steamers of the largest class, suitable for passage through the Suez Canal, for our India and China trades, and for service between Great Britain and the United States, the first prize being a gold medal, the freedom of the company, and £100; the second, a silver medal, freedom of the company, and 25 guineas; and the third, the freedom of the company, and honourable mention. The second class consisted of screw-steamers for cargo, only of about 1500 tons gross; the third class comprised fast steamers, either paddle or screw, designed for carrying passengers and mails, for the channel service, for sailing-ships of 1200 tons register, &c. The total number of exhibits is 258, and many of them are of interest, not only as showing the recent improvements in the construction of vessels, but also as specimens of minute workmanship.

The Earl of Rosse has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society.

Few of the persons who handle Bank of England notes ever think of the amount of labour and ingenuity that is expended on their production. These notes (we learn from the *City Press*) are made from pure white linen cuttings only, never from rags that have been worn. They have been manufactured for nearly 200 years at the same spot—Laverstoke, in Hampshire—and by the same family, the Portals, who are descended from some French Protestant refugees. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are carefully counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a most curious process in Mr. Coe's department within the Bank building. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be exactly like any other in existence; consequently there never was a duplicate of a Bank of England note except by forgery. It has been stated that the stock of paid notes for seven years is about 94,000,000 in number, and they fill 18,000 boxes. The notes, placed in a pile, would be eight miles high; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long. Their original value was over £3,000,000,000, and their weight over 112 tons.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JAMES P. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, BART.

Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., of Gawthorpe Hall, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., D.C.L., died on the 26th ult. at 68, Cromwell-road, South Kensington. He was born July 20, 1804, the son of Robert Kay, Esq.; and, having been educated for the medical profession, graduated M.D. From 1839 to 1849 he was Secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, and on his retirement was created a Baronet. He married, Feb. 24, 1842, Janet (who died in 1872), only child and heiress of the late Robert Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorpe Hall, and assumed in consequence the additional surname and arms of Shuttleworth. Sir James is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Ughtred James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart, M.P. for Hastings.



SIR J. S. COWELL-STEPNEY, BART.

Sir John Stepney Cowell-Stepney, Bart., of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen, J.P. and D.L., K.H., died on the 15th inst. He was born Feb. 23, 1791, the elder son of General Andrew Cowell, of Colleshill, Bucks, by Maria Justina, his wife, only daughter of Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart., of Llanelly, and sister of Sir Thomas, the ninth and last Baronet. Sir John entered the Coldstream Guards in 1809, and was with that regiment in several campaigns, in which he saw much active service. He was at the retreat from Busaco, at Torres Vedras, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, and affair of Bidassoa, besides many minor engagements. He was also at the bombardment of the French fleet at Antwerp in 1814, and the following year went through the Waterloo campaign and the capture of Paris. He had the war medal, with four clasps, and the Waterloo medal. He retired from the Army in 1830. From 1868 to 1874 he was M.P. for the district of Carmarthen. He took the additional name and arms of Stepney in 1857, and was created a Baronet, Sept. 22, 1871. Sir John married, first, in 1820, Mary Anne, daughter of the Hon. Robert Annesley, by whom (who died the following year) he had a son, William, who died, unmarried, in 1872; he married, secondly, in 1823, Euphemia Jamina, daughter of General John Murray, of Glenalla, in the county of Donegal, by whom (who died in 1874) he had two sons, James, Lieutenant-Colonel Coldstream Guards, who fell at Inkermann, and his successor, now Sir Emile Algernon Arthur Keppel Cowell-Stepney, second Baronet, M.P. for Carmarthen, born in 1834, and married to the Hon. Margaret, daughter of Lord de Tabley.



MR. MOTLEY.

The Hon. John Lothrop Motley died on the 29th ult. at Kingston Russell House, Dorsetshire, the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Algernon Sheridan. Mr. Motley was in his sixty-fourth year, having been born on April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1831, and in 1841 was appointed Secretary to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. After his return to America he was engaged in literary work until 1851, when he again visited Europe, and, after spending some years in Germany and the Netherlands, published in 1856 the first portion of his celebrated "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," which was followed some years afterwards by his "History of the United Netherlands," the last portions of which appeared in 1865. Mr. Motley was United States Minister at Vienna from Nov. 14, 1861, to 1867, and at London for a short time in 1869-70. Towards the close of 1874 he published "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland; with a view of the primary causes of the Thirty Years' War." He was a member of the principal literary societies of Europe and the United States, and was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge.

MR. DAVID URQUHART.

David Urquhart, Esq., the well-known writer on foreign, financial, and political affairs, who died at Naples on the 16th ult., was born in 1805, the younger son of David Urquhart, Esq., of Braelanwell, Kirkmichael, Cromarty; and, having received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, entered the diplomatic service, and became Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople. Mr. Urquhart, an eccentric but able man, was, in his numerous works, an energetic opponent of Russian policy in the East. From 1847 to 1852 he sat in Parliament for Stafford in the Conservative interest, and is remembered for his persistent opposition of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. It was Mr. Urquhart who first introduced the Turkish bath into this country. He married, Sept. 5, 1854, Harriett, younger daughter of Chichester Fortescue, Esq., of Dromiskin, in the county of Louth, and sister of the present Lords Clermont and Carlingford, and leaves issue.

MR. WEEKES, R.A.

The eminent sculptor, Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A., died on the 28th ult., in Buckingham Palace-road, in his seventy-first year. He was born at Canterbury, and in early life became a pupil of the late Mr. W. Behnes, and studied under Chantrey, to whose studio at Pimlico he succeeded. In 1837 he executed a bust of her Majesty, the first that was taken after her accession to the throne. Among his works are the statues for the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford; of the Marquis of Wellesley, for the India House; of Lord Bacon, for Trinity College, Cambridge; and of Lord Auckland, for Calcutta. He also executed one of the groups for the Albert Memorial and a statue of Charles II. for the House of Lords.

The following deaths are also announced:—

Rear-Admiral William Hoseason on the 21st ult., aged seventy-five. He entered the Navy in 1811.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, late H.E.I.C.S., second son of the late General Wilson, on the 16th ult., aged sixty-three.

Marshal Cabrera, Count de Morella, the famous Carlist General of former times, on the 24th ult.

Edward Crapper, Esq., J.P., of Swaylands, Kent, at his seat, on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-eight.

Commander Timothy Carew, R.N., in his eighty-fifth year. He entered the Navy in 1806, and retired in 1858.

Edwin Lovell, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county of Somerset, on the 21st ult., in his seventieth year.

Robert James Hebden, Esq., of Eday, Orkney, and Ely Grange, Sussex, on the 17th ult., aged sixty-five.

Lieutenant-Colonel William de Winton, late of the Bombay Light Cavalry, on the 21st ult., aged eighty-eight. He was youngest son of the Rev. George Wilkins, Rector of St. Michael's,

Mr. J. Macmichael, of South Audley-street, has executed a new die for a monogram to be borne on the Royal note-paper for use at Windsor Castle. It consists of the three letters "V.R.I.;" this being the first time that the last letter, signifying "Imperatrix," has been used.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOURTH ARRANGEMENTS, 1877.
First, Second, and Third Class TOURIST TICKETS, available for TWO MONTHS, will be issued from May 14 to Oct. 31, 1877.
For particulars see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.
J. GILBERT, General Manager.
Paddington Terminus.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel-

road, E.—FUNDS much NEEDED.—This is the only large general Hospital for the Eastern half of the metropolis. It is situated in the midst of the poorest districts, and the demands upon its resources are of the heaviest character. Between 600 and 700 Patients (admitted according to the urgency of their maladies) are constantly in the wards.
Income from investments, &c., about £14,000; unavoidable expenditure over £40,000 yearly. Annual subscriptions and donations towards meeting the deficiency are earnestly solicited.
In-Patients received last year, 6303 (including 993 children under twelve years of age); 45,681 persons being treated as Out-Patients.
Annual Government, £5 5s.; Life ditto, £31 10s.; enabling the governor in either case to recommend one in-patient and four out-patients at the same time; subscribers of less than £5 5s. yearly receive three out-patient letters per guinea.
Contributions may be paid to the bankers, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., or to the undersigned,
A. G. ENGLAND, Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR LADIES, Bolton House,

193, Clapham-road, Surrey. Specially appropriated to cure Surgical Cases without cutting. Physician, David Jones, M.D. Consultations Daily till One (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Bedford-street, Cavendish-square. Treatise sent for 12 stamps. Terms, from Four Guineas per Week.

BELGIUM.—NAMUR SUMMER

SEASON.—By its exceptional situation, the city of Namur, with its beautiful valleys, is the indicated centre for charming excursions.
Woody mountains, steep rocks, surround the city, and present picturesque views which recall to the mind the banks of the Rhine.
Beautiful walks in the environs, parks, and squares. Excursions by steam in boats and carriages; six railroad lines. Reading and Conversation Rooms; Newspapers and Reviews from all countries; Public Library, Archeologic Museum, Exhibition of Beaux-Arts, great Fair in July, Swimming School, Baths of the Meuse, well recommended; Hydrotherapeutic Establishment.
First Class Societies.—The Casino, the Cercle Artistique and Littéraire, the Champs Elysée, the Royal Nautical Club, the Skating Rink, Jeu de Croquet, Cricket, &c.
A series of Festivals are offered to the Visitors during the Season by the authorities of the City, from May 15 until Oct. 1.
Numerous Concerts, Balls, Balls for Children, Tombolas, Music, Games, Illuminations, Fireworks, &c.
First-Class Hotels at moderate charges.

SOUTHSEA.—The Healthiest Town on

the South Coast. Vide Registrar-General's Return. Southerly Aspect. Mild Winter Seasons.
SOUTHSEA.—Fine Views of the Channel, Spithead, and the Isle of Wight—the summer residence of Her Majesty the Queen.
SOUTHSEA.—Excellent Bathing and Boating. Good Hotels and Lodging Houses. Promenade Pier, with Military Bands afternoon and evening. Constant steam service across the Solent. Direct communication with London by four lines of rail.

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14 inch 43 ounces	19 0 0	20 7 6	24 15 0
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